

An Uncrossable Line

Schmidt Backs Off
In Dispute With EastBy John Vinocur
New York Times Service

BERLIN — All any East German would have needed to make him hold his head in bewilderment these last two weeks was a television set that could pick up the West, and a memory good enough to recall a meeting early this year between Helmut Schmidt and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

NEWS ANALYSIS

and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing tacked on a phrase to their final communiqué that seemed to draw a line beyond which they would not like to be pushed. It said that, after Afghanistan, the detente process could not withstand another harsh blow.

That East German viewer — about 75 percent of the population regularly watches West German television — might now be excused for wondering what Mr. Schmidt, at least, was talking about. Everything he said when East Germany raised compulsory currency exchange fees for visitors, in an obvious attempt to stifle communication with the West during the upheaval in Poland, indicated that the chancellor felt a crisis was at hand; everything he did, or rather avoided doing, his critics believe, showed that in this case too he took a step backward from the uncrossable line.

Honecker Threat

The East German viewer watched Mr. Schmidt breaking off a vacation to head a Cabinet meeting — as he had refused to do in similar circumstances when the Soviet Union intervened in Afghanistan. Then, the viewer saw members of the chancellor's party describe the East German action as a violation of the Helsinki accords, a severe defeat for the relaxation of East-West tensions and even a return to a cold war "ice age." In the end, a Bonn government spokesman stood before the cameras and said that there would be no "pin-prick policy" of reprisals. After all, he insisted, "there is no alternative to detente."

For all practical purposes, then,

East Germany
To Drop Europe
Time Pattern

BERLIN — East Germany announced Tuesday that it will drop out of the European summer time system next year, adding a burden to its already strained ties with Bonn.

The decision, published briefly in daily newspapers, leaves West Germany with a dilemma over whether to follow suit or to keep to the same time pattern as its major Western partners.

Both German states put their clocks forward one hour from April to September this year for the first time under the daylight-saving scheme. Bonn had refused to join the system followed by other members of the European Economic Community until East Germany also agreed.

The East German move could mean that the eastern and western sectors of Berlin would be on different time systems. But a decision to follow East Germany could be seen as an embarrassing capitulation and could also anger Bonn's Western neighbors, diplomats say. West German industries and banks would find themselves out of step with their most important partners in France, the Benelux states and Austria.

East Germany said that summer time had brought no energy savings for the country and had involved extra costs for some sections of the economy. But Western diplomats said that the major reason seemed to be political.

the West Germans did nothing to show the East German authorities that their crackdown was unacceptable. And there was no answer from Mr. Schmidt when Erich Honecker, the East German leader, plainly threatened Poland with intervention if Communism there should appear in danger.

The Bonn government has since offered a long, often tortured rationalization of its decision to turn the other cheek. If the Westerners in Berlin who listen to East German talk about the world have heard correctly, Bonn's explanations met with something short of universal satisfaction on the eastern side of the wall. Apparently, many East Germans believe that in the long run the best guarantee of their own government's caution — as well as their continuing contacts with their relatives in the West — is Mr. Schmidt's firmness.

The central theme of Bonn's explanation has been that, if the government had turned any of the economic screws available to it, those to suffer first would have been the East German people. The argument had a certain idealism and the ring of simple justice in its favor until Otto Wolf von Ammon, a West German industrial leader who argued vigorously against applying economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and Iran earlier in the year, undercut some of its elegance by insisting that any retaliation would also do West German business no good.

To justify their tactics further, the West Germans sought to portray the East German leadership as a victim of Soviet pressure, and suggested that the western sector of Berlin might be endangered if the West German response was too sharp. But on inspection, there seemed little reason for the Russians to have pushed the East German leadership into action when its own nervousness about Poland was palpable — and even less call for Soviet concern about trouble in the western sector, since the Americans there saw no likelihood of threats to the city's status or access to it, short of a sudden and serious East-West confrontation.

Difficult Position
Mr. Schmidt's government seemed to have maneuvered itself into a very difficult position. It had to call East Germany's conduct a grave injury to detente because most Germans thought it was. But out of habit, out of an almost mystic attachment to its notions of an undivided German people transcending the two states, out of a disinclination to rethink its basic assumptions about preserving peace in Europe, the toughest part of the West German response was a promise to take — maybe — a harsher view if things did not change by sometime next year.

The West German leadership appeared so unprepared to respond to events in Eastern Europe that its own reasoning gave a certain perverse consistency to Mr. Honecker's statement that tensions could best be eliminated if West Germany recognized East Germany as a foreign country and its citizens as foreign nationals — ideas that contradict the West German constitution and are the antithesis of its concept of a single German nation.

With the United States involved in an election, and the exact makeup of Mr. Schmidt's new government to be determined next month, a common West German-U.S. position on what has happened to detente in Central Europe since the Polish troubles began in August has had little urgency. But if the Polish situation degenerates, the question of the necessary Western reply will become increasingly pressing and sensitive.

Singapore Pilot Strike

SINGAPORE — Flights by Singapore Airlines to the United States, Europe, Australia and other distant states have been delayed because of a pilots' work-to-rule campaign for a salary increase.



UP A TREE — Policemen pull at demonstrator as they evicted about 1,000 environmental protesters who occupied a forest near Frankfurt airport. The demonstrators were protesting plans to clear the forest for a new runway.

General Says U.S. Forces
Might Lose War in Gulf

(Continued from Page 1)
become increasingly vulnerable between now and 1985 when more airlift and sealift capabilities are available. "I would be more inclined to do it now than later," said the general of taking a stand in the Gulf against a Soviet threat.

Gen. Warner conceded that, if an inferior American force should fail to deter the Russians from moving on Gulf oil fields, the United States would be "in a hell of a shape."

Asked if the loss of the 82d Airborne in such a confrontation would not trigger World War III as the American people demanded revenge, Gen. Warner replied: "I'm not sure. They might say, 'Let's go down the Soviet brigade in Cuba.' I'm not sure what they would say, but I'd rather run that risk than not respond and let it [a Soviet thrust to control the Strait of Hormuz] happen. That's the worst perception."

While Gen. Warner warned about the limitations of the Rapid Deployment Force that President Carter is counting on to handle trouble in the Gulf, the daily commander of the outfit was optimistic. Marine Lt. Gen. P. X. Kelley, commander of the Rapid Deployment Force, said that his outfit is pretty good now and getting better.

If all the existing military units that could be assigned to Gen. Kelley in a war were assembled, he would be commanding more than

Troops to Guard
U.K. Prisoners

LONDON — The British government in an unprecedented move, will transfer some convicts to military camps and use troops to guard them because of a two-week-old slowdown by prison guards, according to Home Secretary William Whitelaw.

He told the House of Commons that the Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will introduce emergency legislation on Tuesday for the use of military units.

Some 22,000 guards at Britain's 120 penal institutions have continued working but are refusing to accept new prisoners in a job action to back their demand for meal-time payments. Home Office officials said the action has left more than 3,500 prisoners, either convicted or awaiting trial, crammed in police cells.

The union argues that the political clauses run counter to the spirit of the Gdansk accords.

The union says the agreement signed with Mr. Jagielski allowed for the establishment of a non-political labor movement.

The new travel restriction, which the Polish news agency said had been introduced at East Germany's request, appeared to be a clear attempt to shield East Germans from Polish influences following weeks of unrest in the neighboring state.

Russian Attack Forecast
BONN (Reuters) — Soviet and East European dissidents living in the West alleged Tuesday that the Soviet Union was only waiting until the U.S. presidential elections before sending its troops into Poland.

A declaration signed by 15 emigre intellectuals after a two-day conference in Bonn said that Soviet leaders during the last 25 years had shown that military force was their response to any attempt at liberalization.

Process Unclear

U.S. Yet to Explore
Steps on Iran AssetsBy Walter Pincus
and John Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. government officials have yet to begin working out arrangements with banks and corporations holding legal claims against \$8 billion in frozen Iranian assets that would pave the way for an early release of that money to Iran, according to informed sources.

"The freeing of all our assets" was one of the conditions for the hostage release announced last month by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. But administration officials said Monday that until they knew exactly what conditions were set by the Majlis, Iran's parliament, they would not be able to determine what steps might be needed to free those assets.

At the State Department, spokesman John Tattner said there had been "no communications from Iran of which I'm aware... We're in a posture of watching and waiting."

Other government officials suggested that Iranian government officials who wanted the Majlis to move quickly to set conditions for the hostages' release — along the general lines of Ayatollah Khomeini's statement — had run into stronger opposition than expected from a militant, anti-American minority. That view was supported in telephone conversations between reporters and Iranian officials in Tehran.

Wealth of Shah

One illustration of the problem for Washington is seen in another of Ayatollah Khomeini's conditions — that the United States return the wealth of the late Shah.

Although there was no official response, government officials said privately that the United States would be willing to assist the Tehran government in court action in the United States directed at getting control over money or property that belonged to the Shah.

As one official said Monday, "That one is simple. The courts are open and we have no control over the Shah's estate, nor do we know what it consists of."

Interviews with Iranian officials in New York and, by telephone, in Tehran indicate there may not yet be a single view on what the Khomeini condition really is. In fact, no one is certain whether reference to the Shah's wealth includes that of his entire family or just what left Iran in the Shah's name.

The head of Iran's mission to the United Nations General Assembly, Ali Shams Ardakani, said Monday in a television interview that "what's important" in dealing with the condition about the Shah's wealth "is that the U.S. would agree to make a pledge that upon finding the Shah's money which had been inappropriately taken by him, the United States would not hinder anything returning."

In Tehran, another Iranian official, who once said such a pledge would be satisfactory, now says more would be needed to satisfy the Majlis hard-liners. He suggested President Carter might have to issue a declaration that "money that left Iran under the control of the Shah now belongs to the Iranian government."

A Washington official who has been privy to discussions on the hostage situation said Monday that "it's still an open question" as to what will be needed to satisfy the condition on a return of the Shah's wealth. He added that "those who really know on the Iranian side are not talking."

The return-of-the-wealth condition would be simple to meet compared to the condition of making available to the Iranian government not all of the frozen \$8 billion. Here again, sources said Monday,

Iran Impact
Seen in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)
what was happening in the Parliament and that the United States was a watch and wait posture.

The administration has been clearly bothered by the possibility that if the hostages are not released, the press and the public will accuse it of building up false expectations, possibly for electoral reasons. Mr. Carter, Vice President Mondale and other officials have stressed repeatedly that they did not believe there were grounds for as much optimism as they contended was being portrayed by the media.

Robert Strauss, Mr. Carter's campaign manager, said he hoped the hostage situation would not be politicized and would have no effect on the election.

"We've been disappointed too often," he said. "The president is continuously admonishing people who are speaking out, including the press, not to hype this issue so it will politicize the election."

Mr. Tattner added a new element Monday in urging reporters not to be optimistic. He said that some commentators from Tehran had suggested that one reason the Parliament was delaying action was in response to what it called pressure from the United States, in the form of American press reports suggesting a break-through.

There have been continuing reports from Iran that the Americans might be released in stages. But Mr. Tattner repeated that a partial release would be unacceptable to this country.

it is unclear what the Iranians will ultimately ask.

The head of the Iranian central bank, Ali Reza Nobari, in a telephone interview from Tehran last Saturday, said that a guarantee from the United States, either directly or through a third party, that some of the funds would immediately become available would meet that condition, at least in part. Thereafter, Mr. Nobari said, specific negotiations would be needed to work out the legal claims that have been filed against the funds by U.S. banks and corporations that say the Iranian government owes them money.

Although the question of returning the Iranian assets has been before the U.S. government for months, federal officials and a handful of bank and corporate claimants contacted Monday said no plans had been worked out to solve the problem.

Many banks have used Iranian deposits to cover Iranian loans that were declared in default. Reinstating those funds to the Khomeini regime would be a difficult operation, banking sources said, although one source added, "It would not be impossible to do."

Saudis Sever
Libya Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

dia, Pakistan, Algeria, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Cuba — was preparing to visit Baghdad and Tehran.

The Saudis said they expected the nonaligned team to start its tour within a week but that no date had been fixed.

Previous attempts to mediate in the conflict or bring about a ceasefire have failed, with the warring sides sticking to positions that effectively rule out negotiations.

Iran has vowed to continue fighting as long as Iraqis remained on Iranian territory.

According to Tuesday's Iraqi military communiqué, an Iranian plane was shot down in a dogfight over Kirkuk, site of an important refinery and pumping station.

Although Kirkuk has been the target of repeated Iranian air raids, European engineers working in the oil field said the refinery complex and gasification plant have suffered little damage.

On Monday, Iraq used helicopter gunships to attack Iranian positions along the front including Abadan, Ahwaz and the communications junction at Dezful.

According to Iraqi accounts, the concerted helicopter attack caused heavy Iranian losses, including 27 tanks and armored personnel carriers.

"Let It Be Long"

The English language Baghdad Observer quoted Foreign Minister Sadoun Hammadi as saying that Iraq was prepared to fight a long war.

Should the Iranian regime choose to extend the war, then let it be long... Iraq will fight regardless of time to secure its legitimate rights," he said.

Iraq said that its tanks made new assaults Tuesday on the northern and eastern approaches to Abadan, and that Iran's oil refining center was a "dying city."

Iran said that Abadan's defenders prevented the Iraqis from crossing the two river bridges on the main highways into the city on the Iranian coast of the Shatt-al-Arab estuary.

Both Iranian and Iraqi communiqués reported fierce fighting at the Karum River bridge on the southern edge of Khorramshahr, northwest of Abadan, and at the Bahmanshir River bridge on the eastern outskirts of Abadan.

Iraq claimed that its forces overran Khorramshahr, the other major Iranian city on the waterway, last Friday, but Iran so far has acknowledged losing only parts of it.

Baghdad radio said that the conquest of the two bridges was essential for a final onslaught on Abadan to "liberate the whole of Shatt-al-Arab," the water route to the Gulf for Iraq and southwest Iran.

No Mention
Of Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)
from his audience, which included Cabinet ministers and members of the public as well as most of the Majlis members.

Referring to Iraqi cease-fire proposals, the Ayatollah asked how it was possible to make peace with the Baghdad government, which he said had committed crimes "which have no parallel in history" against the Iraqi and Iranian peoples.

Addressing the Iraqis, he asked: "How can we or our president and our Majlis and our premier have a meeting with you and shake your hand and say you can have Shatt-al-Arab?" He was referring to the disputed waterway forming the border between Iran and Iraq at the head of the Gulf. Iraq attacked Iran last month over a demand for sole control over the previously divided waterway.

Dutch Premier in China
PEKING — Andreas Van Agt, the first Dutch premier to visit China, arrived in Peking Tuesday.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

High Afghan Official Flees to Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The chief engineer of Afghanistan's Pulp Works Ministry, Dr. Abdul Ali, has fled to Pakistan to protest the Soviet intervention in his country.

"The Soviet advisers are in virtual control of civil administration, Afghanistan. Under these circumstances I could not continue in service and decided to quit Afghanistan and to take refuge in Pakistan," he said Tuesday. Mr. Ali said that since the intervention in December, 1979, "public works project has been implemented and the ongoing project and the ones already completed in the past have been destroyed or a incomplete."

He was the second high Afghan official to defect within a week. Akhtar Mohammed Pakiwal, a delegate to the Unesco general conference in Belgrade, denounced the Soviet intervention before the conference Saturday and flew to West Germany.

U.K. to Stick to NATO Arms Spending Goal

LONDON — Defense Secretary Francis Pym declared Tuesday it Britain remained committed to increasing military spending by 3 percent a year.

The NATO allies agreed last December to increase their military spending by a net 3 percent a year to counter the Soviet Union. Mr. Pym denied that major cuts in arms spending were imminent, suggested by government documents leaked to the press last week. "The government remains absolutely committed to the NATO increase," he said. "You cannot actually be certain [of a full increase] because of whether you are going to underspend or overspend."

Peking Reported Ready to Assume ILO Seat

GENEVA — Peking is ready to occupy the seat in the International Labor Organization that has been held open for it since the United Nations agency ousted the Taiwan government from membership in 1971, well-informed diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

The sources said Francis Blanchard, the ILO director-general, informed of the Chinese desire to participate actively while on a visit to Peking this month. Questioned Tuesday, Mr. Blanchard would only say that the Peking government was "actively considering" taking over the vacant China seat.

E. German Spy Suspects Reported Held in West

KARLSRUHE, West Germany — West German security officials have detained a number of suspected East German agents, inform sources said Tuesday.

Federal prosecutor Kurt Rebmann has applied to a Supreme Court examining magistrate for arrest warrants for several suspects detained Monday, the sources said.

They did not say how many persons were being held, but said that a man was in custody in Karlsruhe. Last year 23 suspected spies were arrested in West Germany, according to government figures. Seven were caught following the defection of an East German secret service officer in January, 1979.

Turkish Junta Says 11,500 Were Arrested

ANKARA — Turkey's military authorities have announced that it had detained about 11,500 people in sweeps against political extremists since the seizure of power in a coup last month.

The secretary-general of the ruling junta, Gen. Haydar Salik, said a press conference that 746 persons had been convicted of subversive crimes and 10,800 were either in detention pending investigations or been charged.

The general, speaking on behalf of the five-man National Security Council, chaired by the head of state, Gen. Kenan Evren, said that the martial law crackdown on leftist and rightist extremism had marked improved security for most Turks.

Monday, the National Security Council decreed that it would officially hold all the legislative authority that belonged to the National Assembly under the constitution.

Thatcher Bars Concessions to Irish Guerrillas

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher vowed Tuesday her government would not be swayed by a hunger strike by seven Irish guerrillas to support demands for recognition as political prisoners.

"There will be no concessions — none at all," she declared in House of Commons amid fears that the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army planned a Christmas season bombing campaign in London and other cities.

In a statement smuggled out of Maze prison near Belfast, the guerrillas said that their fast, which began Monday, "will be pursued with determination of centuries of uncompromising resistance" to British rule and was the only way to end the "inhumanity" of prison conditions in Northern Ireland.

27 Charged in Philippine
In Unsuccessful Coup Plot

MANILA — Twenty-seven persons plotted to kidnap top army generals, storm the presidential palace and assassinate President Ferdinand Marcos and then install Filipino exiles based in the United States as leaders of a revolutionary regime, the government charged Tuesday.

Details of the alleged coup plan, which authorities claimed they foiled by infiltrating the group, were published in a judicial notice in a Manila newspaper a week before the scheduled military trial of the 27, who include two former senators.

All but five of the accused have been arrested. Publication of the notice is required by law to inform those not in custody of charges against them.

The coup attempt, according to the notice, was to include capture of a suburban army camp, the bombing of town halls and power installations, seizure of two radio stations, and blocking of key roads and bridges, followed by "a march to Malacanang Palace" to force President Marcos "to capitulate."

"Twilight"

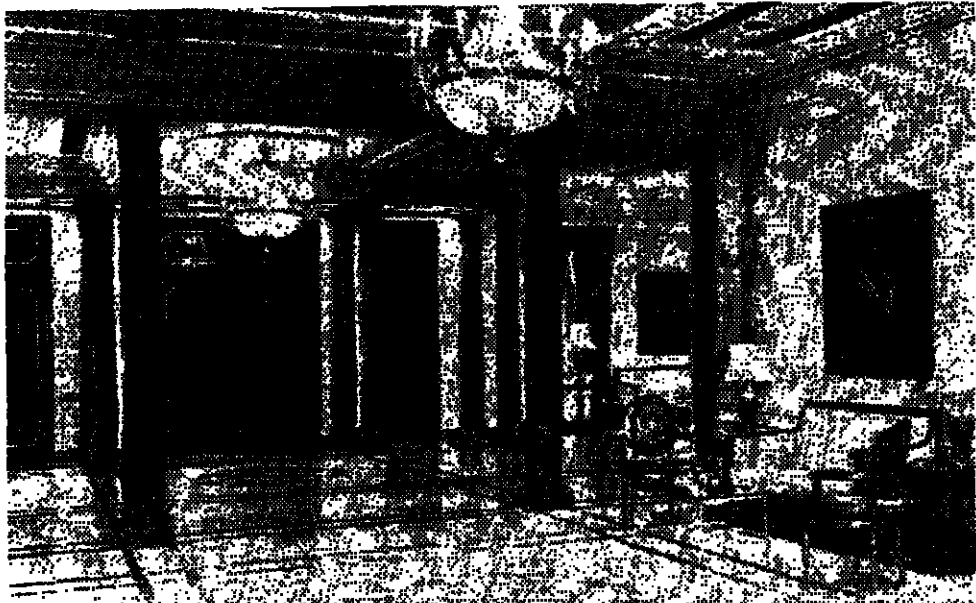
The notice said the supposed plot, code-named "twilight," was to include the assassination of Mr. Marcos, who has been ruling the country for 15 years, the last eight by martial law.

It said the coup was to have been launched last Dec. 31 and was to be followed by the return from the United States two days later of former Sen. Raul Manglapus and other political exiles to "take over the helm of the revolutionary government."

Besides Mr. Manglapus, who reportedly heads the Chicago-based Movement for a Free Philippines, others linked to the alleged plot are former Sen. Eva Estrada Kalaw and Philippine constitutional convention delegate Ernesto Rondon, both in Manila, as well as a retired colonel and nine soldiers.

"It would have been a cause of indignation if it had not been a cause of amusement," Sen. Kalaw said recently when the government made an initial disclosure of the alleged plot. Mr. Rondon also denied the allegations.

The judicial notice claimed the



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Reagan, Carter Complete Study for Potentially Decisive Debate

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan Tuesday completed his preparations for a potentially decisive debate with Jimmy Carter on Tuesday night that could prove decisive in the race for the White House.

Reagan prepared in Middleburg Heights, Ohio, in a garage of his rented estate. He had lunch Monday with President Gerald R. Ford and reporters he had invited to anticipate a show of meanness from Mr. Carter.

Reagan warmed up by campaigning in Huntington, W. Va., trying to outpace his opponent. Then he flew to Cleveland, where he spent the night and Tuesday morning for the 90-minute debate, which was scheduled to begin at 9:30 p.m.

Reagan, the president got news from the latest poll, which gave him 45 percent of the vote, a 42 percent lead for Mr. Carter, the reverse of the margin recorded by Gallup last month.

John Anderson, the independent candidate, drew 9 percent of the vote, with 5 percent among other candidates.

Reagan's lead in the poll was a margin of sampling plus or minus 4 percent.

Carter Gain
Reagan's lead in the poll follows similar indications released Sunday by Newsweek magazine, which last Wednesday gave Mr. Reagan a lead, 45 percent of likely voters to 42 for Mr. Carter, in an Associated Press poll.

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Illinois (26) and Ohio (25) appeared to be leaning very slightly to Mr. Reagan, as did Michigan (21) and Florida (17). New Jersey (17) was also accounted as just a bit in the Reagan column.

But none of these states, nor other tossups like Missouri (12), Mississippi (7) or Connecticut (8), appeared to be leaning strongly enough in any direction to be immune to any general perception that either candidate had done much better than the other.

Bill Brock, Republican national chairman, emphasized that attitude when he said Monday that "most of the states are so close that a very strong showing by Reagan could give us an electoral vote landslide." He declined to comment on what a strong Carter showing would do.

But the president's campaign chairman, Robert Strauss, said that while the debate might be very important, he did not really expect either candidate to do much better than the other. "Each of these candidates is substantially going to know the issues very well," he said.

A senior Reagan aide said the impression his side expected the public — with an audience that might exceed 100 million — to receive was that "our candidate is a reasonable but strong individual, that he has the ability to assume the presidency, and people would feel comfortable with him in the White House."

Rep. Anderson, who debated with Mr. Reagan in Baltimore on Sept. 21, but was excluded from Tuesday's event by the sponsoring League of Women Voters after Mr. Carter refused to debate him and

his poll standings dropped, sought to counter the debate's focus with two five-minute, recorded television commercials, one to be shown before the debate on NBC and the other after it on CBS.

The format for Tuesday night's debate permitted both follow-up questions from panelists, and exchanges and rebuttal between the candidates — elements not part of the Baltimore debate.

The League of Women Voters chose four questioners, after consulting with news organizations and the candidates' campaign staffs. They were Harry Ellis, a Washington-based economics writer for the Christian Science Monitor; William Hilliard, assistant managing editor of the Portland Oregonian; Marvin Stone, editor of U.S. News and World Report; and Barbara Walters, a correspondent for ABC News.

Howard Smith was chosen as moderator. He served a similar function at League-sponsored forums among Republican candidates during the primaries.

U.S. Prisoners Freed, Describe Ordeal in Cuban Jails

By Art Harris
Washington Post Service

MIAMI — They were drug smugglers and "Bible bombers," hijackers and pilots, and sailors who said they had merely lost their way at sea.

Thirty Americans pardoned by President Fidel Castro after spending as long as 10 years in Cuban jails came home Monday in a chartered 737 plane.

Five prisoners — four accused hijackers and a parole violator — were hustled off by U.S. marshals. Some said they looked forward to the "luxury" of American jails. The other 25 Americans were processed quickly at the airport and released.

Three other freed men chose not to return because they face charges in the United States. They were identified as Charles Hill, Jeffrey John Hoban and Lester Perry.

The returning prisoners looked pale. Some were thin and haggard; others appeared healthy after months or years in Combinado del Este medium security prison outside Havana. The Americans were held there — at first in a cell so small they had to take turns sleeping. Many spoke of death threats to get them to sign confessions of being CIA agents or drug smugglers, of judges who snored through Kafkaesque trials, little mail and a steady diet of macaroni, bread, rancid Russian beef stew, boredom and little hope.

Mr. Mitchell charged that Mr. Reagan's supporters had been trying to dismantle civil rights legislation in Congress, and said, "I don't know any president who has done more to advance the rights of blacks than President Carter."

Ms. Steinem told the press conference that "the line on the ballot marked Republican is no longer in the tradition of the Republican Party, and might well be marked John Birch Society or Moral Majority, because those are the forces that nominated Ronald Reagan."



A guard at Cuba's Combinado del Este prison says farewell to U.S. prisoner Lance Fyfe, one of 30 Americans just released.

McGovern, Culver, Church 'New Right' Zeros In on 3 U.S. Senators

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A couple of months ago Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., seemed a sure loser in his bid for re-election, reeling under blows from a potent rightist coalition and trailing badly in the polls.

Sen. John Culver, D-Iowa, was faring no better under a similar pummeling from the right, running well behind and making no visible progress.

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, held only a shaky lead, hardly an auspicious start for a four-term veteran and powerful committee chairman, and he was bracing for a Republican tidal wave.

Now Sens. McGovern and Culver have slogged their way back into the running, with polls showing a slight lead for Sen. Culver, and Sen. Church faces no worse than even odds. Both sides in all three states agree, with varying degrees of eagerness, that their races are probably still to be decided.

What linked the three races

from the start was the intensity of the effort by the National Conservative Political Action Committee, anti-abortionists and other attack troops of the New Right to purge the Senate of three of its most prominent liberals — a task made easier because the incumbents' states are generally conservative.

What appears to link them now — in their new role as possible election-night cliffhangers — is the comparable intensity with which the incumbents have fought back, challenging the New Right head-on and attempting to link their Republican rivals to the backlash that seems to be developing from the New Right's heavy-hitting tactics.

Seizing the Offensive

After two years of being called everything from "baby killer" to stooge of Fidel Castro, Sen. McGovern, 58, got mad and grabbed the offensive from his Republican challenger, Rep. James Abdnor, R-S.D.

Rep. Abdnor, 57, an amiable conservative who has represented rural western South Dakota in the House since 1973, had kept his campaign formally independent of the New Right but clearly had been profiting from its attacks on Sen. McGovern.

So when Sen. McGovern found in a poll that the harsh rhetoric of the New Right actually helped him, he started running some of their assertions in his own commercials. One of his favorites is a reported statement by John (Terry) Dolan, director of the National Conservative Political Action Committee, that the group could

ban coast. They were agents of a California-based organization called "Jesus to the Communist World" which tries to spread the faith to "godless" societies around the world. The Bible bombers believed they were on a "mission for God."

Bad weather forced them to land on a Cuban country road.

Top Reagan Aide Reportedly Tried To Use Old Nixon Job for Profit

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The Wall Street Journal said Tuesday that it had obtained letters indicating that Ronald Reagan's chief foreign policy adviser used past White House connections to try to obtain lucrative consulting contracts for himself and his friends.

The Journal article detailed the activities of Richard Allen, 44, who served for former President Richard Nixon as a senior staff member on the National Security Council and then as deputy assistant to the president for international economic affairs. Mr. Allen also was a member of the President's Commission on International Trade and Investment Policy.

The Journal said that Mr. Allen, who is considered the top choice for the job of national security adviser if Mr. Reagan is elected, now serves as a consultant and lobbyist for Nissan Motor Co. Ltd. The Journal said letters written

by Mr. Allen while he was a member of the Nixon administration "indicate that he leaked secret information about White House deliberations on U.S. export-import policies to a Japanese business associate who had Japanese government ties. The letters make it clear that Mr. Allen was seeking to set up big consulting contracts from the Japanese. After his government service ended, he got some of them."

In giving Mr. Allen's response to the Journal said, "While conceding 'some mistakes' over the years, Mr. Allen says he is proud of his record during the Nixon administration and subsequently as a private consultant. He says he has done nothing illegal or unethical."

The Journal said that Mr. Allen left full-time government service on July 31, 1972 and later took a job with the Overseas Companies of Portugal.

elect Mickey Mouse if it wanted to. The statement is a centerpiece of Sen. McGovern's television ads.

Sen. McGovern, who was running as much as 26 percentage points behind in Republican polls earlier this summer, is still behind in Republican voter surveys, but he closed the gap and moved ahead in a United Press International poll earlier this month.

'Tight as a Tick'

In Iowa, Sen. Culver has climbed from a 17-point deficit in the independent Iowa Poll last summer to a five-point lead in the latest version of the poll earlier this month, although aides to Rep. Charles Grassley, his Republican challenger, contend that the momentum has switched again and belongs to Rep. Grassley. An aide to Sen. Culver describes the race as "tight as a tick."

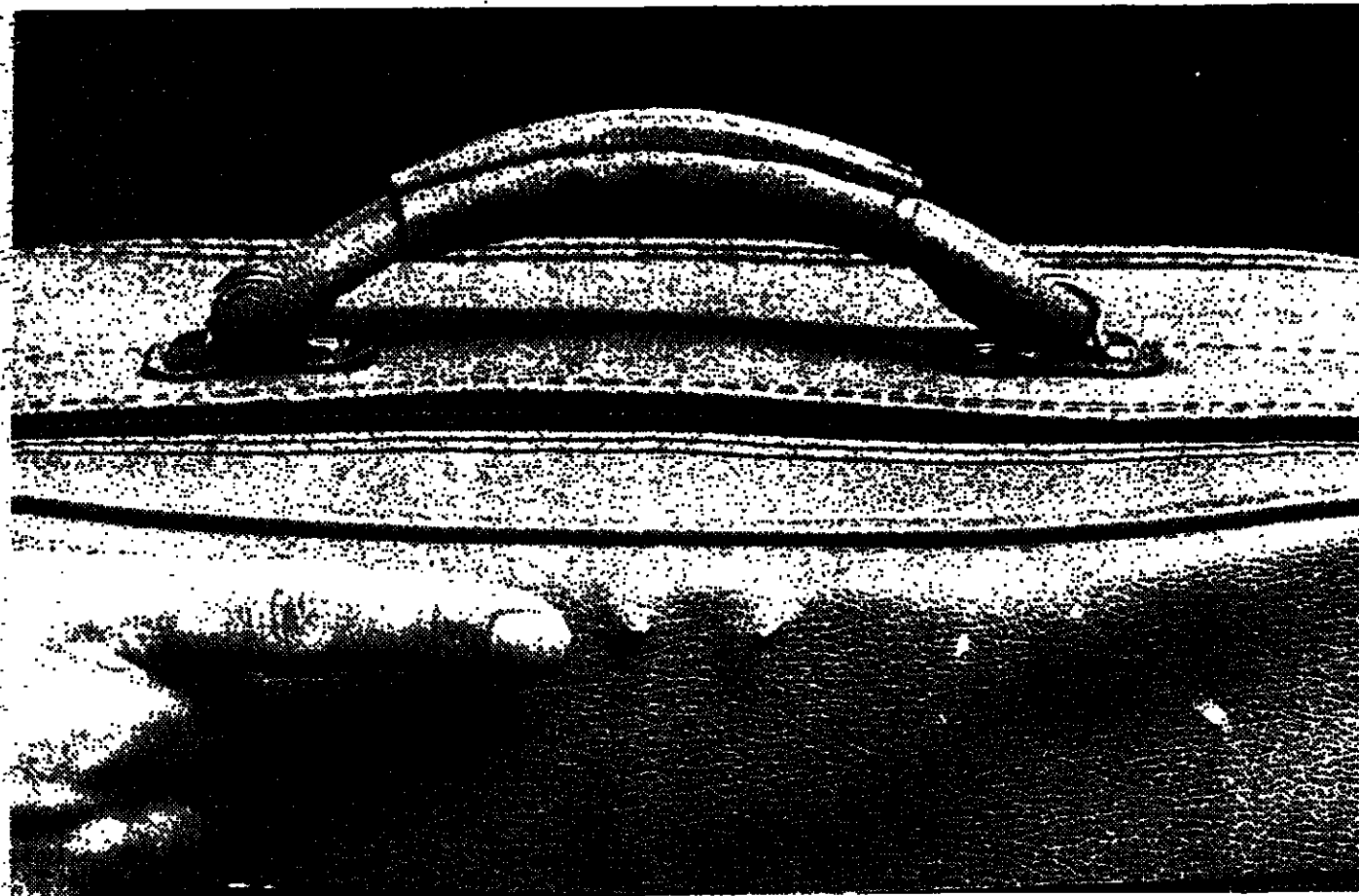
Perhaps more than any of his nervous liberal colleagues, Sen. Culver, 48, has refused to trim sails to survive the conservative winds that are reputedly buffeting the land. Instead, the first-term senator has simply charged ahead, banking on a belief that Iowans will respond favorably to his consistency.

Sen. Culver also has ranted against the New Right and hit back hard at Rep. Grassley, a 43-year-old farmer and three-term House member whose conservatism is as unyielding as Sen. Culver's liberalism. Sen. Culver has dissected Rep. Grassley's voting record on issues ranging from the B-1 bomber to Social Security, doing enough damage to provoke charges of smear tactics from the Republicans.

In Idaho, Sen. Church, the 55-year-old chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, might be in more serious difficulty were it not for the political missteps of his challenger, Rep. Steve Symms.

In the latest of these, Rep. Symms was accidentally caught by network television cameras planting a question at a rally about whether Sen. Church, as head of the committee that investigated the CIA five years ago, shared some responsibility for the highly publicized killing of a CIA agent whose cover was blown. The incident got prominent play on television and on the front pages of Idaho newspapers.

Still, Sen. Church is clinging to no more than a 2½-percent lead in the latest independent statewide poll, down slightly from where he was during the summer and up only marginally from an earlier one-point spread. Both sides claim to be moving ahead in the stretch, but independent observers say the race is probably so close that it could go either way.



Dear owner, doesn't this damaged spot seem somehow familiar?

Who in the world is the owner of this bag, of which we show a detail that we hope he will find familiar?

We must blame it on our constricted horizon (truly unworthy of an international airline) that we have to revert here to the forgotten bag (September 24, 1980, 2.30 p.m., transit bar, Zurich airport, Lost & Found article no. 13/114 698): While our supposition that one is likelier to lose a piece of luggage when it is not the only one, and that passengers with several pieces are either on holiday or on a major business trip, is thoroughly sound, our conclusion that both groups are mostly mov-

ing about Europe was of course hasty, revealing a certain Occidental blind side.

Evidently even an international airline may succumb, if not to national, at least to unconscious continental thinking.

The fact that the bag was found in the transit bar does not, after all, simply argue automatically for a journey through our incomparably lovely old world; equally likely is a flight to the equally incomparably lovely rest of the world. To one of Swissair's more than 90 destinations. Or to some among the innumerable ones of our esteemed colleagues.

Well, then, dear bag-owner in the Middle or Far East, in Africa, North or South America (or perhaps Europe after all?), at one of more than 90 destinations from Abidjan to but not including Zurich, honored bag-loser the world over: Take a good look at the detail of this bag. Do you remember what caused that scratch on the leather top?

Please let Swissair hear from you, wherever in the world you are. Swissair is probably there too — to be exact, at some 260 spots.



Description of the bag found on September 24 at Zurich airport: 55x35x25 cm. (21x14x10 in.), brown leather, outside pocket with empty name-tag holder.

swissair

Aides Favoring Tough Stand by Shah Prevailed in U.S.

This article is the third in a series.

By Scott Armstrong

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — On Aug. 19, 1978, one of the most tragic fires of the 20th century took place in Ahad, a city in the heart of the rich oil-producing region of western Iran, now the object of attack and counterattack in the war with Iraq.

With the doors locked from the outside and fire-fighting equipment slow to arrive, nearly 500 persons were killed — burned to death, suffocated or trampled.

The Iranian government charged that the fire was caused by arson, set by Islamic fanatics who were opposed to liberalized rules that allowed theaters to stay open longer than in the past.

But the opposition claimed that while the film was being shown, several anti-shah activists had run inside seeking to elude agents of SAVAK, the Iranian secret police. They charged that the agents, after securing the shah's personal permission, had locked the doors and burned the movie house down.

In 1978, opponents of the shah did not need proof to hold him responsible for the most terrible of deeds. Soon after the fire, his regime's culpability for it was taken almost for granted. The terrible disaster further united the many disparate groups in Iran who wanted the shah out of power.

CIA Estimate

At about the same time, the important in-baskets in Washington had yet another draft of the CIA's National Intelligence Estimate on Iran. Entitled "Iran: Prospect Through 1985," the report declared: "Iran is not in a revolutionary or even 'pre-revolutionary' situation."

At the State Department, an intelligence analyst on Iran, George Griffin, wrote a dissenting footnote to the draft. While the CIA estimate agreed with the conclusions drawn by Ambassador William Sullivan, the embassy staff in Tehran and the State Department leadership, to Mr. Griffin, it seemed simplistic and wrong. Not only had press reports been painting a different picture of life in Iran, but embassy cable and intelligence reports since June also had cited a growing alliance between the Islamic traditionalists and the other, growing dissident segments of Iranian society.

Faced with disagreement, the CIA analyst in charge of the draft withdrew it from circulation. The issues would be re-examined again later.

What most of the opposition groups in Iran shared were two goals: the removal of the shah from power and an end to what they perceived as foreign domina-

tion of Iran. It was perhaps the failure of American analysts to recognize the extent of the second of those goals that led to so great a misunderstanding of what Iran would be like after the shah was toppled.

Chief among the shah's opponents was the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Sent into exile in 1963, Ayatollah Khomeini was living in Iraq, in the city of Najaf, the site of the most sacred Shiite Moslem shrine. Ayatollah Khomeini is now regarded by many in the West as a leading Iranian religious dark age, but in 1978 he used a modern technological device — the tape cassette — to smuggle his message of revolution back into Iran.

Unsettling Effect

The theater fire in Ahad seemed not only to unite dissident groups in Iran, but also to have a deep, unsettling effect on the shah as well. Ambassador Sullivan had just returned from Washington, where he had lobbied on behalf of the shah's pored-down "wish list" of \$10 billion in U.S. military hardware. To Mr. Sullivan, the shah suddenly seemed filled with self-doubt, a man who believed that nothing could work, who was no longer able to analyze events. The shah, according to Mr. Sullivan's reports to the State Department in Washington, was becoming unhinged.

Tarred by uncertainty, the shah asked what the U.S. government wanted him to do, and Mr. Sullivan passed the question on to Washington.

On Sept. 4, the largest demonstrations yet broke out across Iran. Three days later, the shah declared martial law in Tehran and 11 other cities. On Sept. 8, Black Friday as it came to be called, the shah's troops fired into a crowd of demonstrators at Jaleh Square in Tehran. By the government's ac-

count, 86 persons were killed; the opposition put the toll at more than 1,000. The demonstrators had not been informed of the newly imposed curfew.

President Carter was briefed on the incident by Harold Saunders, assistant secretary of state for the region. According to accounts of the briefing, the shah was still firmly in control of Iran. The skepticism that was beginning to spread among low-level State Department aides had not worked its way up. When Mr. Saunders finished, the president's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, joined the briefing and declared that the shah needed a strong statement of U.S. support — it would boost his morale and that of allies in the region. The president agreed.

In early October, Ayatollah Khomeini, denied admission to Kuwait and Syria, went to France, taking up residence in a suburb of Paris.

Reform Moves

The shah renewed his attempts to defuse turmoil and divide the moderate opposition from the radical Shites through reform, promising amnesty for 1,500 prisoners. But on Oct. 24, virtually every city in the nation was hit by outpourings of protest, calling for the ouster of the shah or the return of Ayatollah Khomeini.

When Mr. Sullivan and British Ambassador Anthony Parsons went to call on the shah, they found the shah unresponsive again, incapable of action, unwilling to make decisions, ravaged by the deaths in the streets. The shah pleaded for advice. But though he was uncertain about what to do, but he had come to a decision about what he would not do: There would be no crackdown. If he killed thousands of his countrymen, he would have to rule by force for the rest of life and would

be unable to pass the throne on to his son.

According to some accounts, it was at this point that Mr. Sullivan and the United States first learned that the shah had cancer and had no more than a few years to live.

The shah continued to offer concessions. He dismissed 34 senior SAVAK officials who had been accused of torture and other abuses. At what was said to be Mr. Sullivan's suggestion, he agreed to grant amnesty to 1,400 political prisoners on his birthday, Oct. 26. He said there would be no future political arrests.

Administration Divided

"Feeding the crocodiles," Mr. Sullivan called it, unconvinced that the shah's reform gestures, which transferred no real power, were sufficient to quiet the opposition.

By the end of October, the news coming out of Iran had begun to divide the Carter administration. One viewpoint, shared by desk officers throughout the government familiar with daily events in Iran, maintained that the shah could not survive. The other camp, most forcefully represented by Mr. Brzezinski at the White House, believed the shah could stay in power and that the United States must make every attempt to keep him in power.

But Mr. Sullivan was concluding that the shah could no longer guide events as the all-powerful ruler. When the ambassador cabled the State Department asking for advice, he made two suggestions: Urge the shah to begin truly to accommodate his moderate opposition by allowing the creation of a real parliament and premier, retaining for himself only foreign policy and the military.

And suggest that the shah leave the country for at least long enough to allow the new administration to restore order.

Mr. Sullivan's request for instructions was urgent. He talked directly with David Newsom, undersecretary for political affairs and the No. 3 man at the State Department, who was typically passive. Mr. Newsom told Mr. Sullivan of the difficulties of getting instructions cleared through the White House and Mr. Brzezinski.

On Oct. 27, when Iranian experts from all departments met at State for an all-day session, the consensus of Farsi-speaking analysts was that neither more liberalization, which Persians would perceive as weakness, nor repression would save the shah. Someone suggested a straw poll. Of 30 or 40 persons there, only four believed the shah would be on his throne a year later.

Mr. Brzezinski, through an emissary to the State Department,

agreed on sending Mr. Sullivan a cable suggesting that the shah should be encouraged to relinquish some of his domestic authority and leave on vacation. It seemed, for the moment, to be a major shift in U.S. policy, albeit a secret one. But it lasted only for a moment.

The Iranian ambassador to Washington, Ardeshir Zahedi, who had learned that new secret instructions were on their way to the U.S. ambassador in Iran, got in touch with Mr. Brzezinski to complain. He wanted other powerful American friends of the shah as well, including David Rockefeller, Henry Kissinger, and John McCloy, the former chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank and the Ford Foundation.

The White House issued a denial. The president was not abandoning the shah. This response is part of what Mr. Zahedi wanted to happen. The other part was a private communication from the White House, guaranteeing that Washington would not get cold feet if the shah embarked on military action to take over the oil fields and break up demonstrations.

In fact, the president had not yet made up his mind about how far to go in supporting the shah or deserting him. He was not sure whether Mr. Sullivan's analysis made sense. And Mr. Brzezinski was offering an alternative view of the revolution in Iran, one that ultimately persuaded Mr. Carter to stand by the shah — to the very end.

By early November, Mr. Brzezinski told Mr. Carter that the question in Iran was no longer how the shah could move to compromise with his opponents but rather how he could restore his collapsing authority. The only way to keep the United States out of Iran in the long run, Mr. Brzezinski reportedly said, was for the shah to act decisively by turning his troops loose to quash dissent.

Then Mr. Brzezinski called Mr. Sullivan in Tehran and informed him of his conversation with the shah.

Mr. Sullivan, feeling undercut and embarrassed, sent an angry cable to Washington, where aides to Mr. Vance were as dismayed as the ambassador was. They could not understand why Mr. Brzezinski would approve a policy of accommodation as recommended by Mr. Sullivan and then personally countermand it in a conversation with the shah.

Worst Violence

At the embassy in Tehran, however, some support for the Brzezinski position was emerging. Mr. Sullivan's deputy, Charles Naas, told a visiting team from Washington that those demonstrating against the shah were just students and religious fanatics with a large smattering of Communists among them. In Mr. Naas' view, there was a silent majority in Iran that abhorred the demonstrations and would support a crackdown of the type the shah's father had employed — when he had 25 mullahs hanged.

On that day, the worst wave of violence to date broke out. Demonstrators burned buildings and automobiles and attacked the British Embassy. Tehran was aflame. Mr. Sullivan thought the U.S. Embassy had been left alone because army leaders knew of the American call for repression.

That night, the shah met once more with Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Parsons. The British ambassador, despite his own best judgment, the shah said, he would have to let the military take command because even the moderate opposition, in the form of the National Front, had refused to deal with him.

The shah said he would urge his military government, under the command of Gen. Gholam Reza Azhari, to rule with restraint. Some opposition leaders would be re-arrested, but not those of the National Front.

The shah said he was making a further attempt to split the moderate clergy, represented by Ayatollah Kazem Shariatmadari, away from Ayatollah Khomeini.

And finally, the shah told the two ambassadors, he was sure of one thing: If a military government failed to restore order, he was finished.

U.S. Politics Said to Rile Arabs

American Envoy in Riyadh Sends Gloomy Report

By Richard Burr

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Arab world has taken "an amazing interest" in the presidential campaign, according to the U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia, John West.

After a weeklong trip to several nations around the Gulf last month, Mr. West, a Carter appointee, sent a gloomy confidential cable to Secretary of State Edmund Muskie. The cable, written before the outbreak of fighting between Iran and Iraq, said that "the United States policy in the Middle East has created a sense of disillusionment and despair throughout the Gulf area."

"The role of the United States as a leader as well as our credibility is being seriously questioned even by those leaders who heretofore have been our strongest allies and supporters," the cable went on.

"There is general agreement that the Camp David accords have failed and new life cannot be breathed into the process without a major move by the U.S. to break the intransigence of [Israeli Prime Minister Menachem] Begin and his government."

Discussing Arab views of the presidential race, Mr. West reported that "the political rhetoric" of

the three major candidates "has added to the sense of frustration about present U.S. policy and future intentions."

"There is general support for President Carter," around the Gulf, Mr. West said, based "primarily upon the premise that no American president in his first term can ever take the actions necessary toward Israel which may result in an acceptable Mideast peace." At the same time, Mr. West said that he and other American ambassadors have had trouble explaining "the contradiction" between administration overtures to the Arabs and the Democratic platform, which is strongly pro-Israel.

"Mr. [John] Anderson's statements," the cable continued, "during and after his trip to Israel [in August], were, in the Arab view, completely considered and associated him with pro-Israel policies designed to capture some Jewish support in the presidential race."

"Likewise," Gov. Reagan's statements, "Mr. West said, 'point him in the Arab view as being wholly controlled by Israel and its supporters in the U.S. The hope of Carter's re-election and some measurable action being taken soon thereafter varies, but is the only hope the Arab states have,' Mr. West concluded."

Confusion Over Carter Denials

Saudi Bid for U.S. Jet Hardware Alive

By Richard Burr

WASHINGTON — Despite President Carter's pledge last week that Saudi Arabia would not be given offensive hardware for its U.S.-built F-15 fighters, Carter administration officials have disclosed that the Defense Department was still considering a Saudi request for refueling equipment for the planes.

The disclosure occurred Monday as confusion grew over the precise meaning of comments made by Mr. Carter in an interview last Friday. Asked whether the administration would grant a Saudi request to buy bomb racks and refueling equipment for the 60 F-15s that are scheduled to begin arriving in Saudi Arabia late next year, Mr. Carter said that there would be "absolutely no change" in an assurance transmitted by Secretary of Defense Harold Brown to Congress on the subject.

"In accordance with those assurances, we will not agree to provide offensive capabilities for the planes that might be used against Israel," Mr. Carter said, adding, "and that obviously includes bomb racks."

But after several officials sought Monday to explain Mr. Carter's statement, it was still unclear whether the administration would grant a Saudi bid to obtain refueling equipment that would increase the range of the F-15s. In assurances supplied to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in 1978, Mr. Brown said that the Saudis would be barred from obtaining equipment that would "increase the range" of the fighters.

Aides Surprised

Mr. Carter's statement, clearly meant to bolster his political standing with domestic supporters of Israel, came as a surprise to foreign policy and defense aides, who, in recent interviews, had indicated that the administration was moving to approve at least part of the Saudi request after next week's election. Last month, for example, Mr. Brown ordered a comprehensive staff study of the Saudi request for bomb racks and refueling gear for the F-15s, in what several officials said at the time was a prelude to granting the Saudi request.

In an attempt to clarify the situation, a State Department official noted Monday that in his statement last week, Mr. Carter had only referred to Saudi Arabia's request for bomb racks, leaving the clear impression that the administration could later grant the Saudi bid for additional fuel tanks and KC-135 tanker planes for refueling the F-15s in the air. This impression was reinforced by a senior Pentagon aide who confirmed that Mr. Brown's study of the F-15 request was going ahead and was scheduled to be completed by Nov. 30.

But Capitol Hill critics of any F-15 augmentation sales to Saudi Arabia said Monday that in his assurances to Congress in 1978, Mr.

Brown specifically said that the administration did not "intend to sell any other systems or armaments that would increase the range" of the F-15s.

At the State Department, officials said it was unclear whether Mr. Carter's statement referred to refueling equipment. John Tarnan, the department spokesman, said: "If you want any more interpretations of this, go to the White House for it."

At the White House, a spokesman termed Mr. Carter's statement "self-explanatory" and declined to comment further.

Test of Commitment

Pentagon specialists have noted that if Saudi Arabia were given additional fuel tanks or tanker planes for use with the F-15s, it would increase the offensive potential of the planes, which at present can carry three bombs but only for short distances.

The question of what equipment the Saudis would be allowed to purchase for the F-15s first arose in early 1978, when the administration sought congressional approval

for the sale of the advanced fighters. The deal was approved, only after Mr. Brown promised that the planes would not be given extended-range or ground-strike capabilities.

Last spring, however, Saudi Arabia was given a test of its commitment to Washington for bomb racks and refueling equipment. At the time the administration was under pressure to approve the request because the Saudis, according to officials, viewed the issue as a test of Washington's commitment to providing it.

Mr. Brown and Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, are also said to have voted meeting the Saudi request on the ground that, following Soviet thrust into Afghanistan, administration needed to strengthen its military position around the Gulf. Consequently, last June, a meeting in Geneva, Mr. Brown said to have told Saudi military leaders that the administration sympathized to the Saudi request but that no decision would be made until after the November election.

U.S., Libya Intensify Feud Over Sea and Air Borders

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A quiet test of nerves between the United States and Libya has steadily intensified since last summer as Libyan forces have challenged American military activity in the Mediterranean Sea and the skies above it.

U.S. Air Force high altitude aircraft have been drawing an increasing number of intercepts by Libyan fighter planes, some of which have "locked on" radar fire controls while others have flown within two hundred yards of the American aircraft.

In addition, U.S. warships have regularly sailed for maneuvers into waters that Libya claims are internal and territorial but that the United States asserts are international and therefore open to American ships.

The dispute broke into the open last week when Col. Moammar Qadhafi, the leader of Libya, wrote to President Carter and Ronald Reagan to demand that the United States "keep its naval and air forces away from the Libyan-Arab borders in the Mediterranean."

"Otherwise," Col. Qadhafi said, "confrontation and the outbreak of an armed war, in the legal term, would regretfully be a possibility within view at any moment." The text of the letter appeared as a paid advertisement in The Washington Post on Oct. 22. A spokesman for the Libyan mission in Washington said a similar advertisement was scheduled to appear in The New York Times shortly.

Col. Qadhafi asserted "should a war break out — a possibility which cannot be ruled out — it will be a war forced upon us by America." He claimed that "America that violates the Arab space with its warplanes."

Spokesmen for the White House and for Mr. Reagan said that they would have a response. Administration officials said that air and naval activity in that region would not be affected by Qadhafi's letter, but would continue on the same scale as in the past.

The United States has been increasing reconnaissance flights off Libyan coast since 1972, when government of Col. Qadhafi began receiving large quantities of military equipment from the Soviet Union.

In March, 1973, the Libyans responded, sending two French Mirage fighters up to shoot at an American Air Force C-130 reportedly flying into a zone that Libyans said was restricted. The C-130 escaped.

Advanced Aircraft

After that, according to officials familiar with the operations, by mid-1973 the Libyans began occasionally sent up fighters to check out American aircraft. The Libyans could do little about them but the Americans had begun flying more advanced aircraft and the Libyan Air Force was incapable of matching them.

The reconnaissance flights have been flown more recently by 1978, a strategic reconnaissance aircraft sent in a military version of a Boeing 707. The aircraft can fly 600 miles per hour, above 40,000 feet, and is packed with electronic gear to listen to radio transmissions, check frequencies on potential adversaries operate, radar equipment and still opposing crews, watch fighter action time, and acquire information on Soviet equipment.

Officials specialists in the Libyan Air Force use intercepting training, since they have also been used in commercial planes flying over the Mediterranean. Some thought the interceptors were Col. Qadhafi's growing belief that his country faces threats.

Careful Maneuvers

In several of the recent incursions American aircraft have heard Libyan ground control instructions to avoid the Soviet built MIG-23s and MIG-25s. French-built Mirages that include an order: "Arm your missiles," they said they had no evidence that any missiles had been fired.

Officials say that the recent pattern of flights, the number of intercepts, and the fact that the Libyans intercepted the Libyans' interceptors.

The dispute at sea is based on Libyan claim from October, that the waters in the Gulf of Sidra are international waters, not Libyan internal waters. The United States has asserted that international law makes that claim invalid. The 3-mile limit is an international body of water and sometimes a year's war in the Mediterranean that continues.

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Alexander M. Poniatoff

PALO ALTO, Calif. (UPI) — Alexander M. Poniatoff, 88, a former czarist naval air pilot who immigrated to the United States and pioneered magnetic tape recording, died Friday.

Ralph A. O'Neill

MENLO PARK, Calif. (UPI) — Ralph A. O'Neill, 83, a World War I flying ace who pioneered commercial flights to South America, died Thursday.

Mr. O'Neill flew 90 missions on

Obituaries

John Van Vleck, Pioneer in Magnetism

The Associated Press

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — John Van Vleck, 81, hailed as the "father of modern magnetism" when he was named co-winner of the Nobel Prize for physics in 1927, died Monday.

Dr. Van Vleck was Hollis professor emeritus of mathematics and natural philosophy at Harvard. The 254-year-old teaching position is the oldest endowed chair of science in North America.

Prof. Van Vleck was best known for creating the modern theory of magnetism based on quantum mechanics. Much of his research was done in the 1930s when he published the book, "Electric and Magnetic Susceptibilities."

"I thought the statute of limitations had run out on me," he said after he received news of the Nobel Prize three years ago.

He served in 1951-57 as the first dean of Harvard's division of engineering and applied physics.

He earned his master's and doctor's degrees at Harvard, taught there in 1922-23, and at the universities of Minnesota and Wisconsin before returning to Harvard in 1934 as an associate professor.

Judy LaMarsh

TORONTO (AP) — Judy LaMarsh, 55, a former Canadian

Cabinet minister, died of cancer Monday.

During the 1960s, Miss LaMarsh was minister of health and welfare in the Liberal government of Prime Minister Lester Pearson. She abandoned politics in 1968 and spent her time in the ensuing years as a writer, lawyer, university lecturer and radio talk show hostess.

Francis X. Clougherty

CHICAGO (AP) — The Rev. Francis X. Clougherty, 85, a Benedictine monk who spent more than 25 years as a missionary in China, died Sunday.

During the Sino-Japanese War from 1937 to 1941, Father Clougherty was chairman of the International Relief Committee of Central China. He was taken prisoner by the Japanese Army during World War II.

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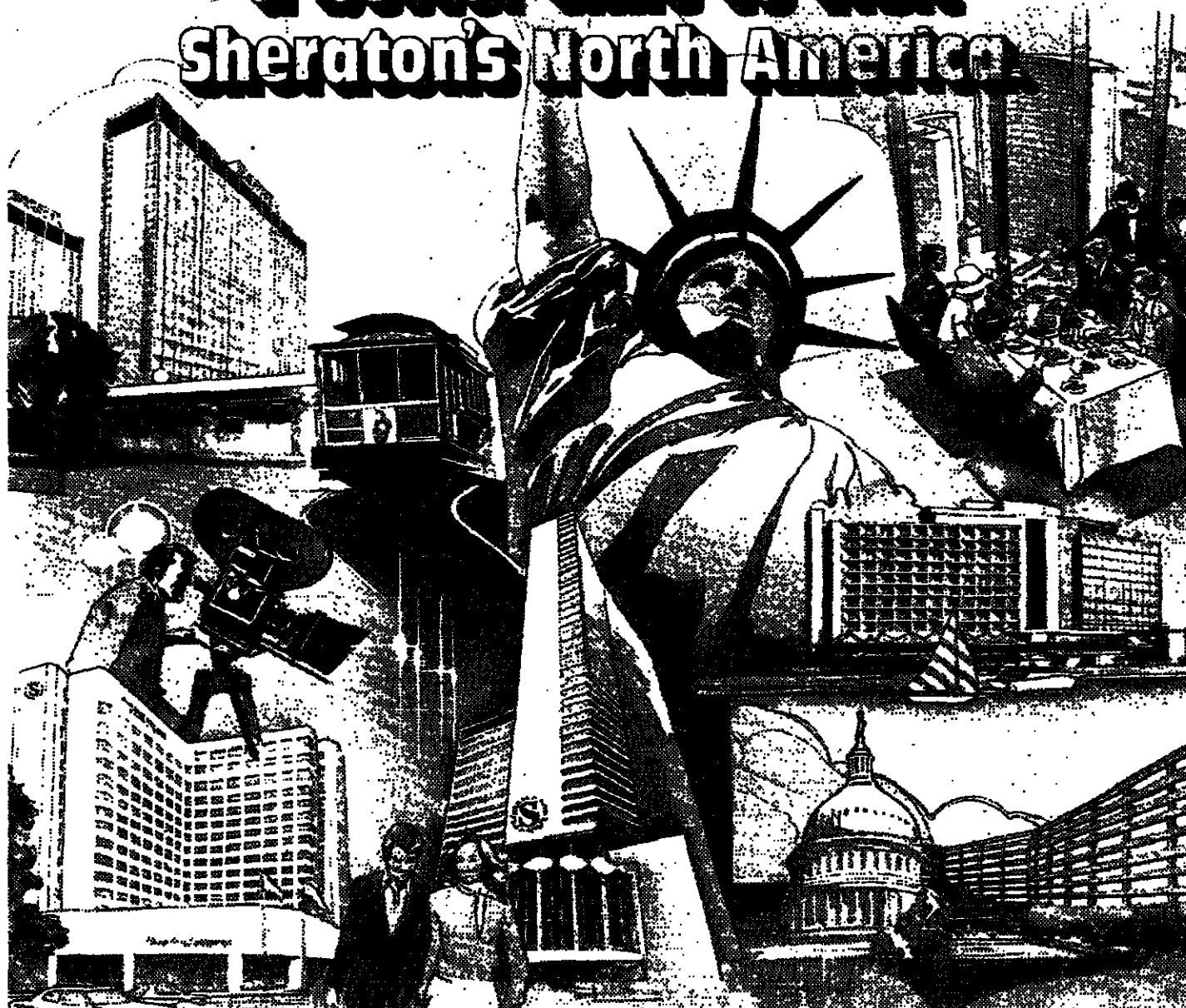
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Mr

Promises in Puerto Rico

Most mainland Americans pay only nodding attention to what goes on in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Few are aware, or care, that on Election Day, the island's Spanish-speaking voters may well re-elect a governor who is committed to gaining Puerto Rican statehood on Puerto Rican terms.

Carlos Romero Barcelo makes it all seem easy: first a plebiscite, then a petition to Washington and presto, Puerto Rico gets two senators, a flock of congressmen, a 20-year phased holiday from federal taxes plus the right to retain Spanish as the primary language.

Whatever the merits of Puerto Rican statehood, these promises are the most primitive kind of pie-in-the-sky. On what basis does Gov. Romero assume that Congress would admit the island and agree to any such terms? And if a Puerto Rican petition is rejected, what then? Gov. Romero has said that he would campaign for independence, a cause that might feed on Puerto Rican resentment over such a rebuff from Washington.

The likely result would be a messy upsurge on a territory with close political, economic and human ties to the continental United States. After all, two out of every five Puerto Ricans live not on the island but on the mainland.

Gov. Romero is not solely to blame for arousing hopes that Puerto Rico might, almost overnight, acquire the benefits of statehood while deferring the costs. Mainland politicians have encouraged those great expectations.

Jimmy Carter has roiled the statehood waters, and Ronald Reagan has stirred them even more deeply. If elected president, he said in an article last winter, he would "take the lead" in persuading Puerto Ricans to grasp for statehood, which he would endorse

if a petition were supported by a "great majority" of islanders.

That proposition is so woolly as to be mischievous. Suppose that only a narrow majority, or a mere plurality, favors statehood. Would Puerto Ricans then be told, sorry, there's a catch in self-determination? Moreover, statehood is not a gift a president can bestow unilaterally.

Congress, which is empowered by the Constitution to admit new states, shows little disposition to make special rules — like a tax holiday — for Puerto Rico. Mr. Reagan, by encouraging his political allies in Puerto Rico, is abetting wishful thinking with tricky language.

In 1953, Puerto Rico became a commonwealth, meaning that the island has retained its Hispanic identity, has home rule but no federal vote and is exempt from federal income taxes. That seemed like a brilliant improvisation but it has since gone sour, partly because Congress has declined to expand Puerto Rico's home rule rights. As a result, many Puerto Ricans want to go all the way to statehood. And now Gov. Romero has led them to believe they can have not only statehood, but also the special treatment Congress has repeatedly denied.

The United States has long been formally committed to self-determination for Puerto Rico. President Carter has expressly said he would urge Congress to honor the result of any plebiscite on the island's status.

Yet how serious are these splendid offers? Mainlanders have yet to think through what arrangements they ought realistically to make for a dependent people on an economically distressed island. The debate will be hard enough without political leaders puffing up explosive balloons of hope.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Drop the Bilingual Rules

One by one, the Washington area's local governments are weighing in against the proposed federal rules on bilingual education. Alexandria, Va. was the most recent to do so. In a letter to the Department of Education, its school board urged the newest federal bureaucracy to drop its proposal and to let local school districts decide for themselves how best to educate non-English-speaking students.

That is good advice. It is much like the message being delivered by other school boards here and around the United States. Most of them have told the department that the proposal to require them to provide bilingual courses if they have a substantial number of non-English-speaking students is educationally unwise and economically unfeasible.

The fight over bilingual education is emotional and highly political. In its narrow terms, it is a dispute over whether children for whom English is a second language should be taught other subjects in their native language while they are learning English

or whether they should be immersed in English and brought into the regular curriculum as quickly as possible. In its broader terms, it is a dispute over whether the public schools should be used to preserve the language and culture of large minority groups.

Given the long tradition in the United States of leaving matters of educational policy in the hands of state and local governments, the Department of Education should never have decided to resolve those disputes nationally. There is no single policy on bilingual education that has demonstrated its effectiveness sufficiently to deserve being adopted nationwide.

The only standard the Department of Education should insist be met is that a local district provide all its students with an equal opportunity to learn. Such a standard does not ignore the legitimate concern that the special needs of some non-English-speaking students are now being ignored. Instead, it focuses that concern where it belongs — on the local school boards.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Can Welfare Ever Work?

Welfare is the great puzzle of puzzles in social policy. Some of its intricacies were described in reports of a Philadelphia family that was in worse financial condition when a teen-age daughter found work than it had been when the girl had no job. When the girl found work, the family could no longer qualify for welfare payments and the social programs (Medicaid, etc.) that go along with it. In addition, the teen-age daughter, struggling for her own independence, was not contributing her new earnings to the household — and wouldn't. In an ideal world, a daughter who found a private route of escape from her family's welfare dependence would be a model of virtue and generosity. But in the world we live in, she was not and, in some ways, is hurting the family that raised her.

The main function of any welfare system, of course, is to support people who are not able to work because of age, handicap, etc., and children who have no source of support. And in addressing those needs, the existing welfare system often does well, or at least does what is minimally required of it. But the system is not good at getting people off a welfare dependency. It can breed conditions that perpetuate that dependency. Still, the goal of establishing a welfare program that can help people on welfare to get jobs is not totally out of reach. The U.S. government has a program, the Work Incentive Program, that does help people to look for jobs, offers job training and in some cases even provides government-subsidized jobs.

Unfortunately, relatively few welfare recipients are able to participate in the program. And most of those who do get only a

quick appraisal of their skills and the benefit of a perfunctory job search. Those who are able to get into the program and make full use of it, however, show a high proportion of success — about 50 percent. Since there is not enough money, currently, to expand the program so it can be of help to more people on welfare, some who could benefit from it are left out. According to a government study of 5 million people receiving welfare, about 60 percent of those people could be working but cannot find a job.

The functions of the Work Incentive Program should be expanded. The administration had a bill in Congress this year, the Work and Training Opportunity Act, which was later withdrawn. That bill would have required all people on welfare who can work — except mothers of young children — to take part in a program that would first train people and then help them to look for work.

A program to find work and train people for work must be combined with a time-limited program of health and social benefits. That sort of program would allow for the gradual independence of welfare recipients. The scary sudden independence that comes now when a person on welfare finds a job is something a good number of people tend to avoid, even if it means having to live off the small — but sure and steady — welfare check. For young people, that gradual weaning process could mean a special program that allows them to live at home for a time without unfairly reducing their family's welfare income.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 29, 1905

NEW YORK — Bernard Shaw's "Mrs. Warren's Profession," the scheduled production at the Garick Theater here, was given a trial performance yesterday evening. Mrs. Warren's profession is a business partnership with an old roue who is suitor for her daughter's hand and provides the mother with capital to run her demi-mondaine affairs. The New Haven papers say it is the most shockingly indecent dialogue ever heard on the New Haven stage. It left the air tainted with its stench and cannot be tolerated by self-respecting people. The Mayor of New Haven ordered the police to close the theater. Anthony Comstock says, "If it contains the filth reported, the police duty was obvious."

Fifty Years Ago

October 29, 1930

NEW YORK — The fortune left by Harry Payne Whitney, internationally known sportsman, who died unexpectedly Sunday, is estimated by business associates at about \$150 million, approximately \$50 million less than the estate of his brother, Payne Whitney. The difference indicates notable achievements by Mr. Whitney in the world of finance. An inheritance left by his father, William C. Whitney, traction magnate, increased under the son's control. Stock market depression is believed to have caused the state to shrink appreciably from its value of 18 months ago. And last night Edward (Snapper) Garrison, probably the most famous jockey ever to ride on the U.S. turf, died at the age of 62.



Importance of the Also-Rans

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — At long last, the endless campaign has come down to decision time. The opportunities for procrastination and hesitation and equivocation on the part of us voters are as limited as the candidates' chances to come up with the freshly persuasive arguments that will sway our votes.

No more than in the past is it the intention of this column to persuade anyone how to vote. But there are some final observations on the candidates that may be worth making.

One problem we all have had in getting this campaign into focus has been the plenitude of contenders. Either Jimmy Carter or Ronald Reagan will be elected president, but three other men — Ed Clark, Barry Commoner and John Anderson — are also running large-scale campaigns and attracting support.

Across the Lines

The electorate has been well-served by what Messrs. Anderson, Clark and Commoner have contributed to the rather meager content of 1980 politics.

Ed Clark and the Libertarians have had a great success in terms of their own objectives. Mr. Clark has emerged as a man of charm and conviction. With the extensive advertising his contributors have purchased, the Libertarian message has reached a far wider audience than ever before.

It is a doctrine that cuts across the normal constituency lines of U.S. politics, embracing an extremely expansive view of civil liberties, for example, along with an almost-isolationist approach to foreign policy. But it has an internal logic that challenges conventional thinking and stimulates debate.

Mr. Commoner and the Citizens Party have been less successful in this educational mission. But at least he waved a flag for the left, which would otherwise have gone virtually without a voice in 1980, so pale is the liberalism of the Democratic Party. Mr. Commoner's is an honorable role.

Mr. Anderson set out to run more than an "educational" campaign, and there are some still in his camp who see his candidacy in larger terms — perhaps even as a launching pad for a new party. I think they are wrong, and I think, in retrospect, Mr. Anderson's impact would have been greater had he accepted the "educational" role that Mr. Clark and Mr. Commoner set for their campaigns from the beginning.

Progressive

It is true that Mr. Anderson, unlike the other two, is no ideologue. But he represents an important strain of political thinking — progressive Republicanism — that has not had a comfortable home anywhere since the 1964 Republican convention nominated Barry Goldwater in the campaign that first brought Mr. Reagan into national prominence.

Progressive Republican governors in such states as Pennsylvania, Michigan and Iowa have produced exceptionally competent government and innovative approaches to energy, economic, urban, farm and social problems. Historically, progressive Republicans have been among the most upright lawyers and judges and among the most competent managers of U.S. foreign policy.

The best of the breed — like Eliot Richardson, who has slipped quietly into private law practice after another unheralded success in public service as ambassador to the Law of the Sea Conference — have demonstrated their quality in all three fields: state government, the administration of justice and international diplomacy.

Mr. Anderson drew on the accumulated wisdom and experience of the progressive Republican tradition. What he said about foreign policy, economic policy, energy policy, urban policy and the management of government made such good sense that many of his ideas will undoubtedly be appropriated by whoever is president.

Those who are voting for Mr. Anderson because of the man and his policies need offer no apologies to anyone. The only part of the Anderson campaign that made no sense was the pretense that he might win. Those who support him must be prepared to admit that they pay the price of letting others pick the next president.

False Argument

It is false to argue, as the Carter campaign did, that a vote for Mr. Anderson is a vote for Mr. Reagan. It is not. But neither is it

— as some Anderson supporters contend — a way of "sending a message" of dissatisfaction to the parties that nominated Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan.

Those who wish to rebuke the Democrats for nominating Mr. Carter would be better advised to vote straight Republican. And those who wish to discipline the Republicans for picking Mr. Reagan should vote straight Democratic. That message the parties will understand.

A vote for Mr. Anderson — like a vote for Mr. Clark or Mr. Commoner — is a justifiable salute to a man who is offering ideas and policies that can enrich the political dialogue now and in the future. But it is — and this should be understood — also a decision to turn one's back on the choice of the president for the next four years.

The Competence Issue

By Joseph Kraft

"good" as the American people. He has genuinely wanted to make the world a better place.

But in Mr. Carter's case personal zeal for improvement has yielded the worsening of an impersonal problem. Emphasis on human rights back in early 1977 caused the Carter administration to blow an arms control accord with the Soviet Union that was all but locked up. The same itch to do right led to the loss of control over events in the Gulf.

Humane Position

Taking the most humane position on unemployment in the early days of the administration yielded, as the president has acknowledged, a weaker position in the more important fight against inflation to

day. After the effort to frame an energy policy that was the "moral equivalent of war" there followed a let-down which permitted the Congress to forge a policy almost empty of moral content.

Mr. Reagan came to public life as the ordinary citizen applying common sense solutions to problems that confounded professional politicians. His instinct is to put into practice his store of folk wisdom, the ideas he has accumulated over the years. But what are those ideas? Well, they were expressed in the unguarded comments the governor made in abundance at the outset of the campaign and sporadically ever since.

He would like to thicken ties with Taiwan. He supposes environmental pollution is "under control." He thinks private industry, if turned loose, can solve the energy problem. He wants to scrap the arms agreement with the Russians known as SALT-2. He imagines the threat of a big American defense buildup would scare the Russians into accepting better terms.

In other words, give either Mr. Carter or Mr. Reagan his dithering on most issues and you have a prescription for chaos. For the next four years depends, accordingly, on submerging personality in the institution of the presidency. As rarely before, relations between the president and his staff, and his Cabinet, matter. Most important of all, the United States needs from each candidate a statement — not of personal values — but of government priorities. Mr. Carter ought to raise himself above mere business with infinite detail. He owes himself and the United States a large outline of the big things he expects to accomplish over the next few years.

Mr. Reagan, by contrast, deals entirely in large generalities. We need from him a detailed agenda of what he regards as critical goals and how he expects to get from where we are to where he wants to

be. Delegation of authority to the White House is also competence. Mr. Carter cannot be effective if he continues to own chief of staff, reading more pieces of paper than he can refer to, every night, and competing departments and cabinet groups on his own staff, he is willing to appoint a strong staff, who can keep the Executive Branch doing the president thinks it should do.

Mr. Reagan speaks of being chairman of the board, but nine-to-five job. Maybe that's work. But he is willing to appoint an experienced Washington insider in both domestic affairs and foreign policy, someone like Mr. Treasury Secretary George Shultz, as his chief of staff, an effect, deputy president?

Answers Unknown

The Cabinet as well as the White House has to be involved in a campaign. Every president since John Johnson has recognized the importance of "lead" Cabinet members in various fields — Treasury, Defense, State, Education, Agriculture, Health, Labor, Housing, and the State Department in national business. But is it heavyweights to the Cabinet, give them growing power?

For my own part I don't think anybody does. But the more the candidates are prodded on the running of the government, the more they are pressed to their priorities, to name the best of their colleagues, the better it comes. Depersonalized, thus control mechanisms get set up. Institutions are brought into play as safeguards against the preferences of two candidates as individuals show almost no capacity to manage this great business.

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1979

Poland Express
A Lesson

Roundup of Third Quarter Bank Results

Results for the holding companies of the nation's 15 money center banks

Return on Assets	Return on Equity	Equity-to-Assets	Change in Earnings
Return on each \$100 of total assets	Return on each \$100 of average stockholder equity	Average equity as a percent of average total assets	Percent change in operating earnings from 1979
J.P. Morgan 80.83	J.P. Morgan 19.63	Western Bancorp. 4.4%	BankAmerica Trust* +52%
BankAmerica 7.72	BankAmerica 18.87	First Chicago 4.2%	J.P. Morgan +28%
Security Pacific 0.88	Security Pacific 17.63	J.P. Morgan 4.2%	Chemical +26%
BankAmerica 0.88	BankAmerica 15.86	Security Pacific 4.1%	Chase Manhattan +19%
Chase 0.58	Chase 15.71	Crocker National 4.0%	Security Pacific +16%
First National 0.56	Western Bancorp. 15.64	Wells Fargo 4.0%	Irving Trust +15%
First Trust 0.55	Continental Illinois 15.50	Continental Illinois 3.7%	Continental Illinois +13%
Marine Midland 0.55	Irving Trust 14.88	Marine Midland 3.7%	BankAmerica +8%
Metropolitan 0.54	Chase Manhattan 14.85	BankAmerica 3.6%	Chase +8%
First National 0.52	Chemical 14.31	Crocker National 3.6%	Marine Midland +7%
Trust 0.49	Manufacturers Hanover 13.98	Citibank 3.6%	Manufacturers Hanover +4%
Chase National 0.48	Wells Fargo 13.87	BankAmerica 3.5%	Western Bancorp. +4%
Metropolitan 0.47	Crocker National 13.12	Manufacturers Hanover 3.4%	Wells Fargo -12%
Marine Midland 0.28	Marine Midland 7.71	Chemical 3.3%	First Chicago -66%
Metropolitan 0.15	First Chicago 3.42	Irving Trust 3.3%	

Not include \$5.8 million gain from sale of 13 branches.

New York Times

Morgan Again Leads Largest U.S. Banks

By Robert A. Bennett

New York Times Service

YORK — For the third of 1980, J.P. Morgan again led the nation's 15 largest bank holding companies in terms of profitability, with a return on each average asset, which most consider a key indicator of financial health, increased to 83 percent from a year ago.

Wells Fargo and Western Bancorp., for example, both based in California and both doing heavily on consumer business, reported declines in net operating earnings. Wells Fargo's income before securities transactions dropped 12 percent while Western's were down 6 percent.

A major problem at both Wells Fargo and Western, according to Mr. Carter, was a buildup of consumer six-month certificates of deposit in March and April, when interest rates were at historic peaks and CDs were yielding more than 14 percent. These began running out in September and are being replaced by lower-cost CDs. But with short-term interest rates again on the rise, the rates on the new CDs are not as low as many analysts had anticipated.

Despite the rising trend in rates paid on consumer deposits, the cost of funds from consumers continues to be lower than the cost of funds from other sources. So banks in the West continue to be among the most profitable of the large banking companies. After Morgan, in fact, the three most profitable bank holding companies, in terms of the return on average assets, were from California: Security Pacific, BankAmerica Corp. and Western Bancorp.

Turkey's Prices Double in Year

Reuters

ANKARA — Turkey's wholesale price index rose 3.4 percent in September from August, 100.8 percent above September, 1979, the Trade Ministry said Tuesday. On a 1963 base, the index is 2,681.2.

The index is up 69.9 percent for the first nine months of the year, with the monthly peak at 29 percent in February and the low at 0.2 percent in July. It rose 1.5 percent in August.

Even Wells Fargo, despite its 12-percent drop in earnings, reported a 55-cent rate of return on each \$100 of average assets, which placed it in the center of the group. A year earlier, however, the bank's return was 69 cents.

The relative success of several of the money-center banks appears to have resulted from strategic management of their borrowed funds.

Morgan, for example, by carefully managing its liability structure over a period of several months, succeeded in increasing the margin between the average rate it paid for its funds and the average rate at which it lent and invested them. This so-called net interest yield rose to 2.85 from 2.61 percent, a 9-percent gain.

Considering that Morgan's earnings assets, including loans and investments, total more than \$38 billion, an improvement of even a few hundredths of a percentage point on its net interest yield has a large effect on its overall earnings.

The improvement in the profit margin on its lending activities more than offset a steep negative turnaround in Morgan's trading activities. It reported a \$3.5-million loss in trading accounts for the third quarter, in contrast to a \$28.4-million gain in the 1979 period. This produced a negative swing of almost \$32 million in third-quarter earnings.

The poorest performer during the latest quarter was First Chicago Corp., which reported a rate of return of only 15 cents on each \$100 of total average assets, down from 46 cents a year ago. Its 66-percent decline in earnings was caused by a \$47-million increase in loan-loss provisions, \$27-million higher than a year before.

Analysts said that this large increase reflected the determination of First Chicago's new chairman to write off as many questionable loans as fast as possible to improve future earnings.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profit in Millions. In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Britain	France	Japan	United States	Other
Reed Int. Ltd. 1st Half 1980 Revenue 716.5 Profits 18.1	Lafarge S.A. 1st Half 1980 Revenue 251.7 Profits 33.0	Nippon Electric Co. 1st Half 1980 Revenue 408.65 Profits 7.53	Amstar Inc. 3rd Quarter 1979 Revenue 683.0 Profits 100.3 Per Share 1.53	T.R.W. Inc. 3rd Quarter 1979 Revenue 1,980 Profits 48.9 Per Share 1.45
Opden Corp. 3rd Quarter 1979 Revenue 513.5 Profits 14.9 Per Share 1.75	Singer Co. 3rd Quarter 1979 Revenue 676.0 Profits 13.3 Per Share 0.70	United Brands Co. 3rd Quarter 1979 Revenue 1,010 Profits 5.51 Per Share 0.43	Texttron Inc. 3rd Quarter 1979 Revenue 904.3 Profits 37.8 Per Share 1.01	Warner-Lambert Co. 3rd Quarter 1979 Revenue 879.95 Profits 35.15 Per Share 0.44
Asarco Inc. 3rd Quarter 1979 Revenue 399.5 Profits 21.06 Per Share 0.71	Ashland Oil Inc. 4th Quarter 1979 Revenue 2,210 Profits 35.26 Per Share 1.12	Consolidated Edison Co. 3rd Quarter 1979 Revenue 1,130 Profits 133.64 Per Share 1.96	INAC Corp. 3rd Quarter 1979 Revenue 68.51 Profits 1.75 Per Share 1.75	Mobil Corp. 3rd Quarter 1979 Revenue 15,630 Profits 721.0 Per Share 3.39

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September 24, 1980

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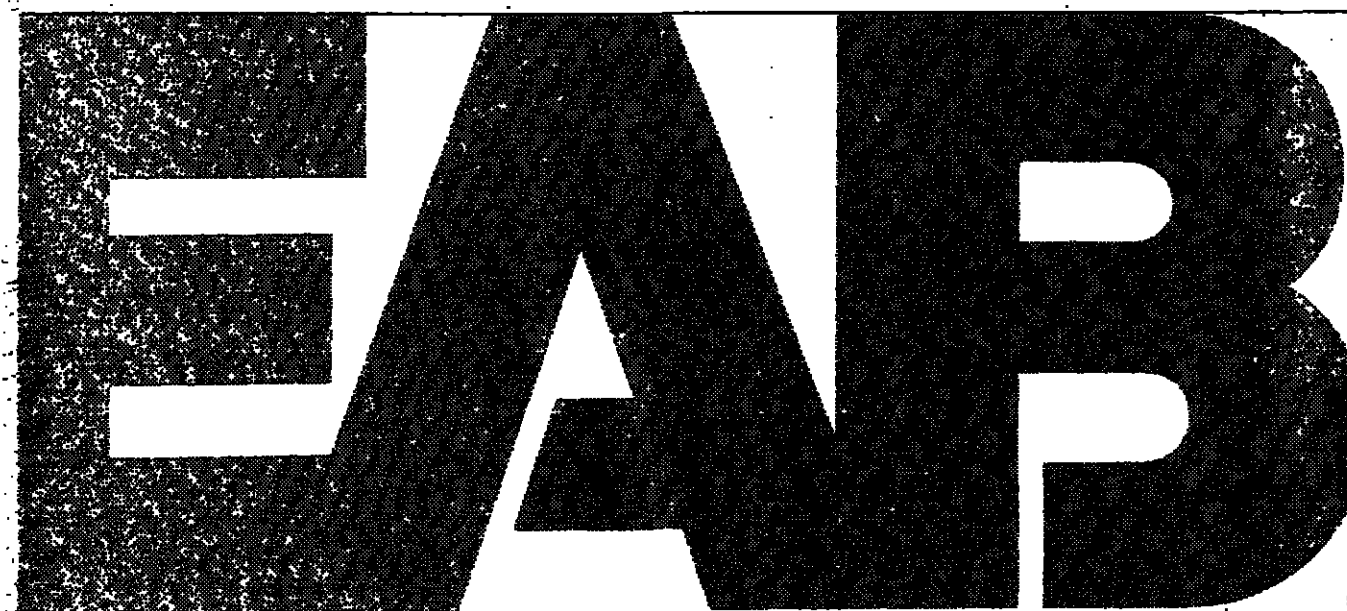
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28th October, 1980



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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 28

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock									
High Low Div. In. % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Cost Close										High Low Div. In. % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Cost Close									
12/1	12/2	12/3	12/4	12/5	12/6	12/7	12/8	12/9	12/10	12/11	12/12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
12/21	12/22	12/23	12/24	12/25	12/26	12/27	12/28	12/29	12/30	12/31	12/32	12/33	12/34	12/35	12/36	12/37	12/38	12/39	12/40
12/41	12/42	12/43	12/44	12/45	12/46	12/47	12/48	12/49	12/50	12/51	12/52	12/53	12/54	12/55	12/56	12/57	12/58	12/59	12/60
12/61	12/62	12/63	12/64	12/65	12/66	12/67	12/68	12/69	12/70	12/71	12/72	12/73	12/74	12/75	12/76	12/77	12/78	12/79	12/80
12/81	12/82	12/83	12/84	12/85	12/86	12/87	12/88	12/89	12/90	12/91	12/92	12/93	12/94	12/95	12/96	12/97	12/98	12/99	12/100
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12/121	12/122	12/123	12/124	12/125	12/126	12/127	12/128	12/129	12/130	12/131	12/132	12/133	12/134	12/135	12/136	12/137	12/138	12/139	12/140
12/141	12/142	12/143	12/144	12/145	12/146	12/147	12/148	12/149	12/150	12/151	12/152	12/153	12/154	12/155	12/156	12/157	12/158	12/159	12/160
12/161	12/162	12/163	12/164	12/165	12/166	12/167	12/168	12/169	12/170	12/171	12/172	12/173	12/174	12/175	12/176	12/177	12/178	12/179	12/180
12/181	12/182	12/183	12/184	12/185	12/186	12/187	12/188	12/189	12/190	12/191	12/192	12/193	12/194	12/195	12/196	12/197	12/198	12/199	12/200
12/201	12/202	12/203	12/204	12/205	12/206	12/207	12/208	12/209	12/210	12/211	12/212	12/213	12/214	12/215	12/216	12/217	12/218	12/219	12/220
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12/421	12/422	12/423	12/424	12/425	12/426	12/427	12/428	12/429	12/430	12/431	12/432	12/433	12/434	12/435	12/436	12/437	12/438	12/439	12/440
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12/461	12/462	12/463	12/464	12/465	12/466	12/467	12/468	12/469	12/470	12/471	12/472	12/473	12/474	12/475	12/476	12/477	12/478	12/479	12/480
12/481	12/482	12/483	12/484	12/485	12/486	12/487	12/488	12/489	12/490	12/491	12/492	12/493	12/494	12/495	12/496	12/497	12/498	12/499	12/500
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12/681	12/682	12/683	12/684	12/685	12/686	12/687	12/688	12/689	12/690	12/691	12/692	12/693	12/694	12/695	12/696	12/697	12/698	12/699	12/700
12/701	12/702	12/703	12/704	12/705	12/706	12/707	12/708	12/709	12/710	12/711	12/712	12/713	12/714	12/715	12/716	12/717	12/718	12/719	12/720
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12/741	12/742	12/743	12/744	12/745	12/746	12/747	12/748	12/749	12/750	12/751	12/752	12/753	12/754	12/755	12/756	12/757	12/758	12/759	12/760
12/761	12/762	12/763	12/764	12/765	12/766	12/767	12/768	12/769	12/770	12/771	12/772	12/773	12/774	12/775	12/776	12/777	12/778	12/779	12/780
12/781	12/782	12/783	12/784	12/785	12/786	12/787	12/788	12/789	12/790	12/791	12/792	12/793	12/794	12/795	12/796	12/797	12/798	12/799	12/800
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12/861	12/862	12/863	12/864	12/865	12/866	12/867	12/868	12/869	12/870	12/871	12/872	12/873	12/874	12/875	12/876	12/877	12/878	12/879	12/880
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12/921	12/922	12/923	12/924	12/925	12/926	12/927	12/928	12/929	12/930	12/931	12/932	12/933	12/934	12/935	12/936	12/937	12/938	12/939	12/940
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12/961	12/962	12/963	12/964	12/965	12/966	12/967	12/968	12/969	12/970	12/971	12/972	12/973	12/974	12/975	12/976	12/977	12/978	12/979	12/980
12/981	12/982	12/983	12/984	12/985	12/986	12/987	12/988	12/989	12/990	12/991	12/992	12/993	12/994	12/995	12/996	12/997	12/998	12/999	12/1000
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12/1021	12/1022	12/1023	12/1024	12/1025	12/1026	12/1027	12/1028	12/1029	12/1030	12/1031	12/1032	12/1033	12/1034	12/1035	12/1036	12/1037	12/1038	12/1039	12/1040
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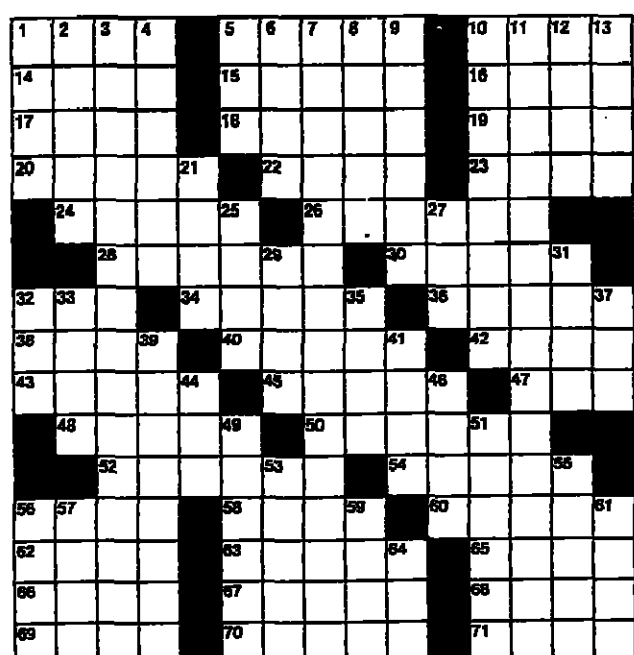
Herald Tribune

The international essential.

15/34-27	12/3/18	4-15	95 1/4	95 1/4	Ltd., London
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[illegible]

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- Morse or zip
 - Obligations
 - Presently
 - As this as —
 - brag
 - Tiny opening
 - Roster
 - Please, in
 - Bonn
 - "The — and Future King"
 - White
 - "Cunning hunter" in Genesis
 - A great deal
 - Fable's end
 - Altogether
 - Mode's
 - companion
 - Positions of
 - control
 - Wane
 - Neglects
 - Compensate
 - Picasso's "Blue —"
 - Different
 - Several
 - Word with stamp or record
- DOWN**
- Stroke on a letter
 - Gel
 - Garb in Balanchine productions
 - Scene of wild confusion
 - Blind, in surgery
 - Like many a pitcher
 - Ancient Semitic fertility god
 - Guy's sidekick
 - I.Q. test
 - Cultural org.
 - Deduce
 - The sun, e.g.
 - Let it stand
 - Twisted fabric
 - Late European
 - Secrets
 - Assignment
 - Very pale
 - Organizational unit

Solution to Previous Puzzle

MONA ACHE TIA
LAUREL TIA
SWAIL BERO RITA
TILLWEMETAGIA
ESP ILE
TOOTHGOTHGIA
SABE RING ADD
STYR PLIES ALIE
YEE COAD ANOU
ARRIVEDERCIROIA
MIS GEAR
JAHUICIAHISELL
ARAG OMAH RISELL
PILE TIRE IDENT
EATS TROD CENIT

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		
	C	F		C	F		
ALBANY	19	16	Cloudy	LOS ANGELES	29	16	Fair
AMSTERDAM	18	14	55	MADRID	22	7	Cloudy
ANKARA	26	18	37	MANILA	28	22	70
ATHENS	18	14	59	MEXICO CITY	19	14	Fair
AUCKLAND	22	14	57	MIAMI	30	25	77
BANGKOK	30	26	73	MILAN	16	11	Foggy
BEIRUT	22	17	59	MONTREAL	5	1	41
BELGRADE	14	11	51	MOSCOW	-2	-8	Overcast
BERLIN	12	14	52	MURKIN	18	6	Fair
BRUSSELS	10	14	52	NASSAU	20	18	73
BUDAPEST	12	14	54	NEW DELHI	31	28	77
BUEENOS AIRES	30	26	73	NEW YORK	14	7	39
CAIRO	30	26	73	NICE	26	11	59
CASABLANCA	26	19	57	OSLO	5	1	34
COPENHAGEN	12	14	55	PARIS	20	16	59
COSTA DEL SOL	15	12	54	PEKING	12	2	36
DUBLIN	15	12	54	PRAGUE	10	10	59
EDINBURGH	15	12	54	RIO DE JANEIRO	23	19	73
FLORENCE	16	14	55	ROME	22	12	46
FRANKFURT	14	17	54	SAN PAULO	23	19	73
GENEVA	14	17	54	SEOUL	19	9	32
HELSINKI	22	18	59	SINGAPORE	31	24	76
HONG KONG	27	21	79	STOCKHOLM	5	1	39
HOUSTON	26	18	59	SYDNEY	18	14	55
ISTANBUL	21	17	54	TAIPEI	24	19	73
JAKARTA	28	24	75	TEHRAN	20	16	59
JERUSALEM	24	14	54	TOKYO	21	14	57
JOHANNESBURG	22	17	54	TUNIS	21	14	57
LAS PALMAS	25	17	54	VIENNA	11	2	39
LIMA	22	17	53	WARSAW	8	4	39
LISBON	22	17	53	WASHINGTON	18	11	59
LONDON	18	14	55	ZURICH	14	7	39

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

RADIO NEWSCASTS
BBC WORLD SERVICE

Broadcasts on 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200 (all times GMT).

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: 4840 kHz and 4830 Medium Wave, 5975, 6020, 7150, 7185, 7255, 9410, 9750, 12095 and 15070 KHz in the 40, 41, 21, 25 and 11 meter bands.

East Africa: 14130 kHz and 21200 Medium Wave, 25450, 21660, 17865, 15430, 12095, 11250, 9380, 7120 and 4650 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 24, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

North and North West Africa: 25450, 21470, 15070, 11250, 9410, 7120 and 5975 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

Southeast Africa: 25450, 21460, 17860, 15430, 11250, 9410, 7120 and 5975 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

Middle East: 15200 kHz and 22700 Medium Wave, 25450, 21710, 17770, 15310, 11760, 9410, 7120, 4720 and 4390 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

Southeast Asia: 14130 kHz and 21200 Medium Wave, 25450, 21700, 17770, 15310, 11760, 9410, 7120, 4720 and 4390 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

East and South East Asia: 25450, 17790, 15310, 11865, 9410, 7120 and 5975 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands. Also for Singapore only: 8800 KHz VHF.

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 28 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions.

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: KHz 15245, 7255, 6060, 5955, 3080, 1497, 792, 11760, 9760, 12095 in the 107, 41.1, 49.5, 50.4, 7.2, 25.1 (medium wave), 29.7 (medium wave), 28.5, 30.7 and 22.2 (medium wave) meter bands.

Middle East: KHz 15285, 11815, 9760, 7200, 4640, 1360 in the 19.7, 25.2, 30.2, 41.7, 49.7, 25.8 meter bands.

East Asia and Pacific: KHz 17250, 17240, 15290, 11760, 9760, 26000, 6110 and 1475 in the 14, 16.5, 19.4, 25.3, 30.7, 11.5, 49.5, 19.9 meter bands.

South Asia: KHz 21460, 17760, 15295, 11815, 9760, 7100 in the 13.9, 16.9, 19.7, 25.2, 30.7 and 42.2 meter bands.

Africa: KHz 16490, 21460, 17760, 15330, 11815, 9760, 2600, 6125, 5975, 3090 in the 11.5, 13.9, 16.9, 19.4, 25.2, 30.7, 41.7, 49.5, 19.9 meter bands.

Man Jailed in Boston After Lying To Get a Court-Appointed Lawyer

The Associated Press

BOSTON — A man with more than \$250,000 in assets has been sentenced to six months in jail on charges that he lied to get a free, court-appointed lawyer.

U.S. District Court Judge David Mazzone said that he imposed the sentence Monday on Robert Kent to preserve the integrity of the free-lawyer program and to serve as a deterrent to others.

Court officials said that it was the first time in memory that anyone was sentenced for claiming a right to a court-appointed lawyer when he was not entitled to one.

Mr. Kent pleaded guilty to a charge that he made false financial statements in an affidavit to secure a court-appointed lawyer for representation in another case.

The court was told that Mr. Kent had assets exceeding \$250,000, including two apartment buildings and 50 acres of land. He originally had been charged with submitting false statements on a passport application and was sentenced to 30 days on that charge.

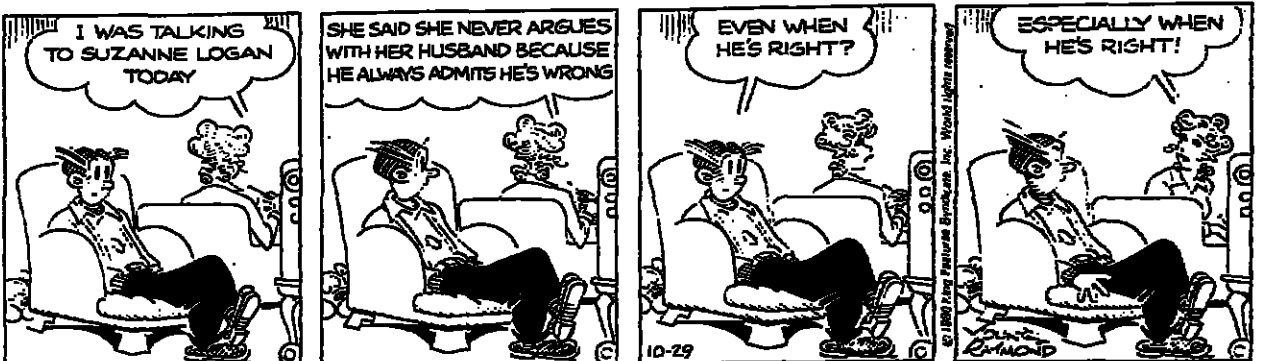
PEANUTS



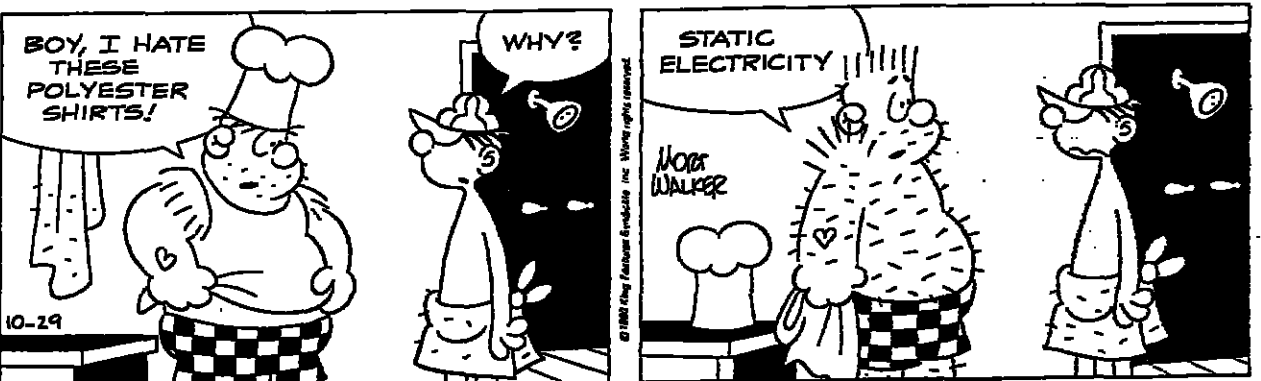
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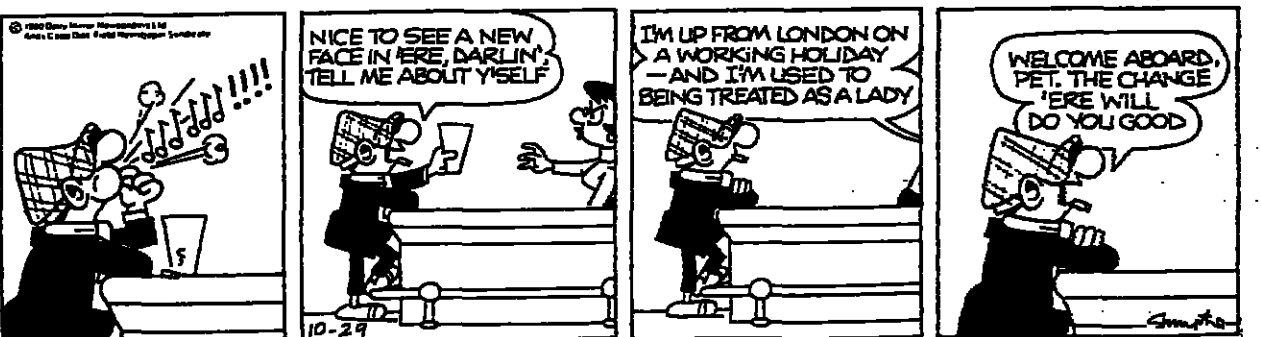
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BETTY BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



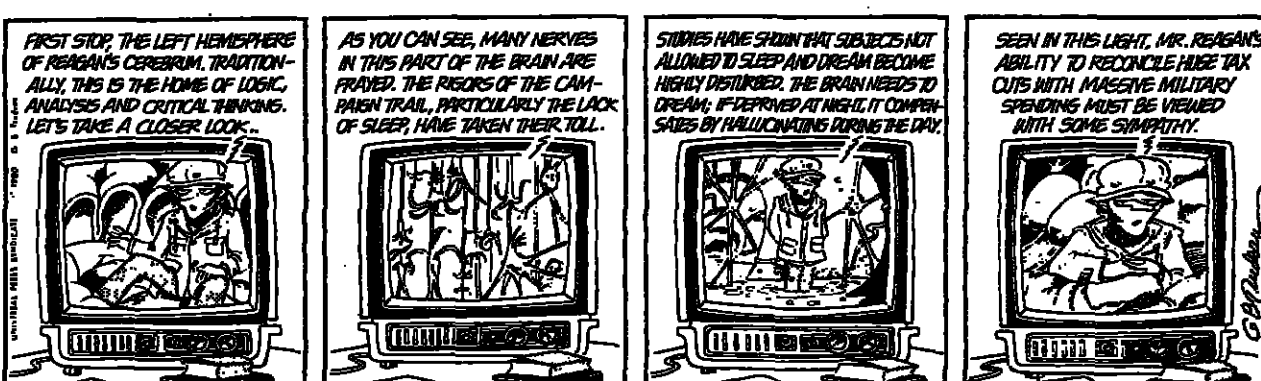
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



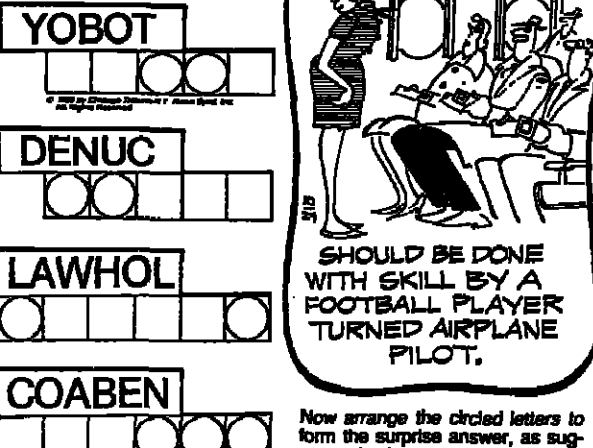
DOONESBURY



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: THE

Yesterday's Jumble: SCOUT KHAKI QUIANT PSYCHE

Answer: What the elephant said when she was told one of those naughty elephant jokes—'TUSK TUSK'

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

BOOKS

THE PANDA'S THUMB

More Reflections in Natural History

By Stephen Jay Gould. Norton. Illustrated. 341 pp. \$12.95

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

It isn't that Stephen Jay Gould—who teaches geology, biology, and the history of science at Harvard University—disapproves of popularizing his subjects. Lord knows he couldn't possibly disapprove, since he does it so superbly himself. It's just that he doesn't believe in amazing us just for the sake of entertainment. As he puts it in his latest book, "The Panda's Thumb," his second collection of essays that appeared first as columns in Natural History magazine (his first collection was "Ever Since Darwin").

"I said to myself when I began writing the column that 'I would not tell the fascinating tales of nature merely for their own sake. I would tie any particular story to a general principle of evolutionary theory, pandae and sea turtles to imperfection as proof of evolution, magnetic bacteria to principles of scaling, mites that eat their mother from inside to Fisher's theory of sex ratio.'

This partly explains the extraordinary appeal of the 31 pieces in "The Panda's Thumb." Gould has the ability to astonish and amuse us with his explanation of how the panda's "thumb" is actually a sort of sixth finger that "may have been fashioned by a simple genetic change, perhaps a single mutation affecting the timing and rate of growth."

Or with his theory of why Walt Disney's Mickey Mouse has become more appealing over the span of his many years. Or with his speculation that the secret co-conspirator behind the notorious Piltdown hoax may well have been none other than Pierre Teilhard de Chardin.

But, as he says, there are always interesting didactic points to his tales of nature's wonders—that the imperfect panda's "thumb" serves as a better proof of evolution's operation than ideal adaptations do. ("Nature is... an excellent tinkerer, not a divine artificer.") That Mickey Mouse's appeal indirectly illustrates why human beings live proportionately much longer than other mammals. (Indeed, because of our resemblance to Mickey, our life expectancy is off the chart, as it were.) Or that the interesting thing about Teilhard's role in the Piltdown prank is not so much that this "astute and almost Godlike figure" may have been involved, as the explanation of why the joke got out of hand.

Yet there is considerably more to the appeal of "The Panda's Thumb" than the fact that each of its pieces teaches us something useful. As a group these elegant essays cohere—which should come as no surprise considering that they're written by a man whose mind coheres. Still, it is a surprise, because there are so few collections published these days whose parts hang together half as well.

And the whole is greater than the sum of the parts. As a whole it develops a portrait of the ideal scientific method—or at least the ideal as Gould conceives it. This is a method that mediates between patient accumulation of information on the one hand, and the sudden intuitive insight on the other. (Inductivism versus Eurekaism, in Gould's scheme.) It's a method that transcends certain limitations of Western thought—the "idea that wholes should be understood by decomposition into 'basic' units; that properties of microscopic units can generate and explain the behavior of macroscopic results; that all events and objects have definite, predictable, deter-

mined causes." It is a method that doesn't dismiss, out of hand, the theories of a crazy man, for "honest passions are not based upon some valid perception of nature or some anomaly worthy of note."

But more important still, "The Panda's Thumb" as a whole serves to refocus and bring up to date our understanding of evolutionary theory. Not only does it make forcefully evident what Jean Baptiste Lamarck, Alfred Russel Wallace, and Charles Darwin himself were wrong—without in the least detracting from their respective accomplishments—it also explains specifically how evolution is now thought to work. And this view is far cry from the old "gradualism" theory that life climbed a "ladder" from "lower" forms to "higher," a steady incremental slide. Indeed, it now appears possible that the human brain itself developed in single "convulsive" leaps, though interestingly enough, Gould believes that brain size developed at bipedalism, or the ability of humans to stand upright.

It's possible, of course, that by points of evolutionary theory who are apparently making comeback these days, will draw comfort from the notion that ne-species appeared suddenly on the face of the earth. But to draw such comfort is to misunderstand evolution. There are few better antidotes to such misunderstanding than reading of "The Panda's Thumb."

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

	Weeks on List
1. THE KEY TO REBECCA, by Ken Follet, 10	10
2. FIRESTARTER, by Stephen King, 11	11
3. THE FIFTH HORSEMAN, by Larry Sanders, 12	12
4. LOON LAKE, by E.L. Doctorow, 13	13
5. RAGE OF ANGELS, by Sidney Sheldon, 14	14
6. THE TENTH COMMANDMENT, by Lawrence Sanders, 15	15
7. THE LORD OF THE RINGS, by J.R.R. Tolkien, 16	16
8. THE COVENANT, by James Michener, 17	17
9. THE SECOND LADY, by E. Jean Carroll, 18	18
10. FANNY, by Edna St. Vincent Millay, 19	19
11. THE CLAN OF THE CAVE, by Neil Gaiman, 20	20
12. COME FORTH, THE WINE, by Cynthia Freeman, 21	21
13. KANE & ABEL, by Jeffrey Archer, 22	22
14. THE SPIKE, by Arnold Bennett, 23	23
15. RANDOM WINDS, by Belva Davis, 24	24
1. CRISIS INVESTING, by Douglas Casey, 25	25
2. THE SKY'S THE LIMIT, by Wayne Dyer, 26	26
3. MUSE OF THE NIGHT, by Leonid Brezhnev, 27	27
4. SHELLY: AS SEEN, by Shelley Long, 28	28
5. CRAIG CLAIBORNE'S DIET GOURMET COOK-BOOK, by Craig Claiborne, 29	29
6. SIDE EFFECTS, by Woody Allen, 30	30
7. AMERICAN DREAM, by Sandra Tardiff, 31	31
8. MERV, by Merv Griffin, 32	32
9. GOODBYE, DARKNESS, by William S. Burroughs, 33	33
10. FREE TO CHOOSE, by Milton and Rose Friedman, 34	34
11. UNFINISHED BUSINESS, by Maggie Sawyer, 35	35
12. NOTHING DOWN, by Robert Allen, 36	36
13. AMERICAN STORY, by Ingrid Bergman and Alan Bergman, 37	37
14. RECONCILIATIONS, by John Updike, 38	38
15. LYNDON, by Melvyn Bell, 39	39

BRIDGE

By Alan Trusko

SOME high-level defensive problems concern low-level spot cards. It may be necessary to invent some new theory to fit an unusual situation. The trouble is that the most modern may be too late for the theory to show any immediate profit, and the next opportunity to apply it may be a long time in the future.

An example is the diagrammed deal. It was reported in Bridge magazine by Eddie Kantar of Los Angeles, who held the East cards.

North and South were using transfer bids, so North's two-diamond response to one no-trump showed at least five hearts, and South became the declarer in two hearts. East had doubled two diamonds to show a desire for a diamond lead, but that play could wait so West began with the spade king.

East signaled with the eight, and West could have continued the suit to give his partner a ruff. East could have played diamonds to give West a ruff, but that would not have beaten the contract. West wanted two diamond ruffs, so he shifted to his singleton.

East won with the ace and returned the diamond eight, a suit preference signal for the high-ranking spade suit. West duly ruffed, but started thinking, to East's horror. Perhaps the continuation of the spade ace was not obvious after all.

It was not. From West's angle, East might have begun with Q-8-x of spades, in which case the right defense was a low spade to give

East the lead. After a very long pause, West did the wrong thing by returning a low spade.

"I was cursed with too good a partner," Kantar said. "Most partners wouldn't think of that."

An astonished South was able to win and draw trumps, making an overtrick when he could have been defeated. In the post-mortem, East and West worked out the theory.

Since West already knows from the play of the spade eight the first trick—that East was spades, East should use his diamonds to signal the quality of spades. A high diamond return should signal high-card strength, spades, in this case the queen, while a low diamond return should indicate spade weakness.

"We assume," said Kantar, "that this situation will occur at least once more before the next lunar eclipse."

	NORTH	EAST
♠	A J 10 8	Q K J 10 9 4
♥	Q J 7 4 3	4 2
♦	A K 5 4 2	Q 8 3
♣	Q 7 3	Q 5
	Q 8	A 4 3 2
	K 7 6 5	Q 9 8 3
	SOUTH (D)	
♠	Q 10 7	
♥	A 6 2	
♦	K 10 6	
♣	A Q 10 4	
East and West were vulnerable. T		
bidding:	West	North
1NT	Pass	2NT
2NT	Pass	Pass
West led the spade king.		

The Soccer Scene

ie Green Uneasily Worn

by Rob Hughes

ND — In sport we do not, often ask a man to do for his country. But, to Theodore Roosevelt's do still take it for granted that a nation's colors swayed with every last sweat.

as this column is ab-

rough computer technology a new age, so a match being played in the basic tenet of in-l sport — man competes, people.

Martin Qualifier

which in its time benefits the athleticism of colons, is battling against team pushing mercenary FIFA's inadequate in-laws with such cavalier for birthright that a goal-farthing landing tomorrow in a place by producing proof that his great-great-grandfather had Irish blood.

outer I go too far? A little out the case of Mick, the heavyweight center, tried to do the Republic's business in the Parc.

on was born in Leicester. He was raised in Blackland. He has scored goals in Manchester and now England. He qualifies because his greater-grandfather was a blinder.

Mr. Robinson will have power play and scoring the only home-side goal in a loss that followed Thursday's 4-2 defeat in Philadelphia.

Paradoxically, his being able to perform so well after sitting out eight games left Henning, and maybe Armour, more confused than ever.

"I have been offered the assistant coach's position with the Islanders," Henning said, "and at first, I turned it down flat. I know I can still play well in this league if I just get the chance. As an assistant coach, it would be a signal that my playing career was coming to an end."

"But then I began thinking it over. If I was traded to a lower-level team, I would probably play more, no doubt at a center on a regular shift. But would that be better than being a part-time performer for a club that can win the Stanley Cup? I couldn't make up my mind."

Henning felt he was being forced into accepting the offer by not being allowed to play, and that brought out his stubborn streak. Now that he has played a game and proved he can still score and skate well enough to help the team. He is starting to wonder all over again.

Offer Stands
"The assistant coach offer is still open," he said, "and I have to decide in the next couple of weeks whether to take it or go to another club. It boils down to playing a lot more with a weaker team or staying around with the guys I've known for so long and like so well."

Henning does not represent the tough type of player that Armour and Torrey prefer, but he has excelled in so many other departments it is hard to dismiss him.

any difficulty communicating with his new teammates — all 11 starters earn their livings outside Eire (10 in England and Captain Liam Brady in Italy). Indeed, the full Irish squad of 22 contains just one reserve, Pierre O'Leary, who performs on "home" soil.

The phone bill of Eoin Hand, the Limerick-based national team manager, must be astronomical.

Ironically, it will have been troubled during the past, contentious two weeks, during which English clubs Arsenal, Spurs, Coventry and Birmingham sought to manipulate the international rule book by denying Ireland the release of its "nationals" on a night that clashed with the clubs' involvement in the league cup, a secondary competition.

The European overlords, UEFA, got themselves into fine Irish pickle before ordering at the 11th hour that Ireland must take precedence.

Armschair Rebel
The rules were never framed for researchers to thread through family tree, to pinpoint far-fetched blood connections. Quite frankly, were 1 a bonafide Irishman, my commitment to this foreign side wearing the green of my land would be so strong I'd love Michel Platini to lead his Gallic warriors to an unlikely repeat of their 7-0 thrashing of Cyprus earlier this month. Reason, and past form, ridicule the wish.

Meanwhile, little Denmark, unable to recall homebred international stars from wealthy masters in Barcelona and elsewhere, travel

with reserves of nationalistic pride to Rome where, on Saturday, the fate of Enzo Bearzot, the Italian manager, hangs by a thread.

Italy, without its suspended orchestrator Giancarlo Antognoni and forward Franco Causio, must win emphatically if the weary Bearzot is to hold onto job that his family and he too, in his innermost self, must ache to shed. The pain of leading a disgraced and soured soccer nation has for some time been etched into Enzo's caring face.

Pretting Chairmen
Worried, rather than caring, has been the mood of England's 92 soccer club chairmen who met last weekend in what was billed as the most important gathering in the game's history. It had finally dawned on these men that the sport is falling apart, that 16 million deserters since World War II are staying away because they dislike negative play and are petrified of hooliganism.

So what do these men — some of whom have been exacerbating the dispute by blatant hypocrisy and many of whom are responsible for the fear that spreads from a manager under threat of his livelihood — do?

They absolve themselves.
Talk, Talk, Talk
They talk of an extra point for victory (but of retaining the reward for a 0-0 draw). They talk, sensibly, of punishing the so-called professional foul — the deliberate scooping-down of a man about to score — with a sending-off. They ask young professionals to read the rule book. They agree to shorten the almost yearlong season, yet only add to the fierce congestion by retaining all the bloated secondary competitions. They continue, "as a matter of honor," to allow the rape by television (which some weekends in Britain is guaranteed to show highlights of every worthwhile fixture). They seek ways to play on Sundays and to improve commercial gains.

And hooliganism? That, says soccer, is the government's problem. I pity the chairmen and I am angry that they prove once again they are too blinkered, too aloof, to the need to restore decent morals and a sense of loving without which the millions will stay away.

The salvation lies not in the crazy idea of Brazil's Claudio Coutinho — who did more than most to flatten out individual personalities — to replace the teams from 11 to 10 men, but in the recognition that sport is about losers as well as winners, about entertainment as well as results.

What the legislators are doing, in their self-congratulatory seminars, is denying the will now apparent among the players to put some fun back into soccer.

contract "which had been executed by the former owners." The Astros were required to inform Smith this year if they wanted to sign him to a new contract when his current agreement expires Nov. 30, 1981. The statement said the decision was made not to seek a new contract.

"That being the case, we didn't think it was in the best interests of either the Astros or Tal himself to have a 'lame duck' general manager for a year," said the statement. McMullen said later that "there are philosophical differences between Tal and me and this is a decision that obviously was not made yesterday. . . . It had nothing to do with the playoffs. He's a fine man and I am sure he'll find an excellent job in baseball. This has nothing to do with changes in the team either. I don't think there will be changes," McMullen said.

The change followed a year of unequaled success on the field and of behind-the-scenes tumult between McMullen and Smith, an outspoken student of the game. McMullen brought the Astros into the free-agent market for the first time in 1979, personally signing pitcher Nolan Ryan to a \$1-million-a-year contract above the objection of his general manager.

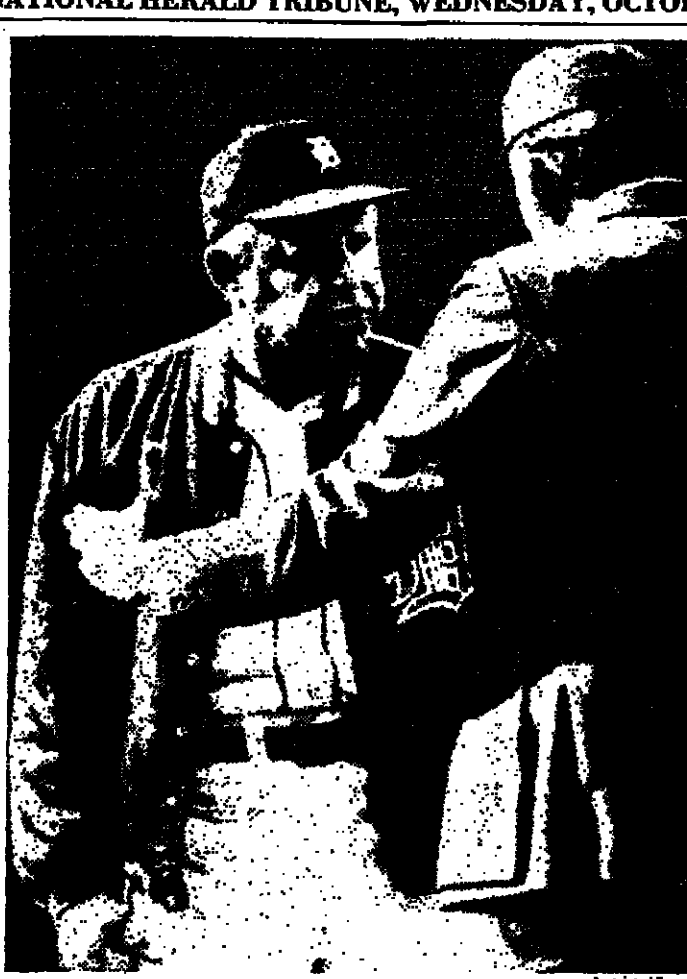
Smith said paying Ryan that much would upset the team's salary structure. There were other differences between the two, one of the most publicized being Smith's effort to get the designated-hitter rule in the National League. McMullen was opposed to it.

Smith said he was shocked. "A person's performance is what normally prevails. Even though we came a run short of winning the National League pennant this year I still think it was a very successful year for the Astros. I didn't really see any grounds or any reason to suggest there would be anything of this nature."

Smith rejoined the Astros in 1975 — having spent from 1960 to 1973 in their front office — and helped build them from a team 43½ games out of first that year to a division winner.

Rosen, a former Cleveland third baseman, was the Yankees' general manager from December, 1977, to July, 1979 — while McMullen was a minority stockholder of the Yankees. Rosen's resignation the next year followed the replacement of Yankees Manager Bob Monahan by Billy Martin by owner George Steinbrenner.

Since leaving the Yankees, Rosen has held a position with a New Jersey gambling casino. He resigned that position less than a month ago.



Ralph Houk, then Tigers manager, argues a point with an ump.

Astros Ax Smith, Hire Rosen as G.M.

From Agency Dispatches

HOUSTON — Houston Astro owner John McMullen has dropped a bomb on the city's baseball fans with the announcement of the firing of President and General Manager Tal Smith, the architect of the National League West Division champions.

McMullen, a New York shipbuilder who bought the club in mid-1979 and infused big dollars into it, also announced in a one-page statement Monday that former New York Yankee President Al Rosen would replace Smith.

The statement said Smith was terminated under the terms of his contract "which had been executed by the former owners." The Astros were required to inform Smith this year if they wanted to sign him to a new contract when his current agreement expires Nov. 30, 1981. The statement said the decision was made not to seek a new contract.

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Player Group Sees Discrimination In NFL Coach, Assistant Job Slots

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Black players have fewer opportunities than their white counterparts to gain jobs as assistant or head coaches in the National Football League, according to a study by the NFL Players Association.

The study, released Monday, also concludes that opportunities for blacks in coaching in the NFL have diminished in the last seven years although the number of coaching positions have increased with the expansion of the league to 28 teams.

"We have found strong suggestions that race does matter in managerial recruitment in professional football," said Dr. Jonelle Braddock of Johns Hopkins University, who conducted the study for the players' union.

"The timing of this announcement is somewhat suspicious," said Jack Donlan, executive director of the NFL Management Council. "One year ago, [Ed] Garvey (head of the players association) brought up the same subject at a time when he was under fire from player agents. Those same agents this year are challenging Garvey's NFLPA leadership."

Braddock said race was more important than three other factors in the choosing of an assistant or head coach: Educational achievement, the player's professional accomplishments and such so-called leadership positions as quarterback, center or guard and line-backer.

"Whether direct or indirect, it is evident from our data that race has been a limiting factor in the career mobility of blacks in the National Football League," Braddock concluded. "If recent trends are taken as valid indicators of blacks' future prospects in the NFL, then those prospects do not appear very bright."

"We have found that during the past seven years, for example, that despite a nearly 28-percent increase in assistant coaching positions, there has been a relative or proportionate decline during the span in the number of blacks holding assistant coaching positions."

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Houk Gets 2-Year Pact As Manager of Red Sox

From Agency Dispatches

BOSTON — Ralph Houk, who led the New York Yankees to world championships in his first two years at the helm of a major league club and later took over a destitute Detroit Tigers team and started them on the road to respectability, has been named manager of the Boston Red Sox.

Houk resigned from the Tigers at the end of the 1978 season and has been a consultant for Detroit the past two years. His acceptance of a two-year contract, announced late Monday, came as a mild surprise because he had professed to be through with managing when he quit in 1978.

But "last summer I began to get itchy feet," said Houk, who had retired to Florida. "You can only play golf so many days and fish so many days and then you find yourself picking up the papers and reading the box scores."

The manager's spot opened Oct. 1, when General Manager Raymond Sullivan, upset by failure of the Red Sox to stay in the pennant race and by the decrease of more than 300,000 in home attendance

last season, fired Don Zimmer. Sullivan had been searching for a respected baseball mind who could steady a staggering ship as well as someone who had had experience, especially with young players. The Red Sox are in the process of trying to trade all-star center fielder Fred Lynn to Los Angeles for two young pitchers and a third player.

Houk, cheerful and chomping on a cigar, said he wants to have "a lot of fun" as the Red Sox manager. His players may not find his methods particularly enjoyable. "I believe in discipline, but I don't think you can treat all players alike," said Houk, 61, who is known as a tough boss. "Some players have to be patted a little bit and some have to be kicked a little bit."

Commented Boston's Carl Yastrzemski: "It's not a good move, it's a great move. He's a fantastic man. I know him well. He's a super guy, a super manager. I've never heard of a single player, even the utility guys, say anything bad about him."

OK by Yaz
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In his five years with the Tigers, 1974-78, Houk compiled a 363-443 record working mainly with young talent. Detroit finished last in the American League East in his first two seasons, moving up to fifth with an 86-76 mark by the time he called it quits.

Houk is best remembered as the manager of the Yankees from 1961-63 and from 1966-73, serving the two interim seasons as the club's interim manager. New York won three pennants and two world titles from 1961 to 1963.

He returned to the field as manager May 7, 1966, replacing the fired Johnny Keane. The Yankees were in the same position as were the Tigers when he first arrived at Detroit — going downhill.

New York finished in last and next-to-last place in his first two post-return seasons before coming in fifth in 1968. His best year in his second stint was 1970, when the Yankees went 93-69 and finished second in the American League East, 15 games behind Baltimore. He resigned after the 1973 season, the first year under George Steinbrenner's ownership, and accepted the Detroit job.

Houk spent 35 years in the Yankee organization, starting as a catcher for New York in the Class D Arkansas-Missouri league in 1939. He began his coaching career in 1953 with New York and after three years as a manager with Denver in the old American Association and two more years as a coach, took over from Casey Stengel at New York in 1961.

Transactions
BASEBALL
American League
BOSTON — Named Ralph Houk manager. Added Mike Smith and Jerry Kline, pitchers, and John Lickert, catcher, to the team's 40-man roster. Sent Sam Brown, outfielder; Larry Wolke, infielder; and Scott Finch and Steve Schrock, pitchers, to Providence of the International League. Released Dave Foster, catcher, and Jim O'Day, outfielder, from their roster.

FOOTBALL
National Football League
KANSAS CITY — Released Al Carter, cornerback, from the injured reserve list. Signed Doug Ross, defensive back. ST. LOUIS — Released Randy Clark, offensive tackle. Signed Eric Cunningham, offensive guard.

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Under Goalie Resch, Out Indefinitely

by Parton Keese

LO — Glenn (Chico) Resch, the Nauckey League champion Islanders, is waiting to see if his injured left knee will be out of action for the season.

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Todd Leads Jets To 17-14 Victory Over Dolphins

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Scoring one touchdown on his own, quarterback Richard Todd methodically drove the Jets to a 17-14 National Football League victory over Miami here Monday night. It was New York's second victory in eight games this year — the poorest record in the American Conference.

The Dolphins reduced the final margin to three points with two touchdowns in the final minute, one on an 11-yard pass from David Woodley to running back Tony Nathan with one minute left, the other a 1-yard drive by Nathan with 13 seconds to go after Miami's Jeff Allen had recovered an onside kick.

The Jets went 99 yards in 17 plays on their first possession. The drive consumed 9:22 and ended with Scott Dickering sweeping one yard around right end for a touchdown.

Todd also engineered a low-key, 74-yard, 14-play drive in the second period, capped by his own 16-yard scramble into the end zone 59 seconds before the half. The Jets' other score came with 6:51 to play on a 48-yard field goal by Pat Leahy.

IAAF Bars Spaniard After Doping Test
The International Amateur Athletic Federation has placed an 18-month ban on Spain's Rosa Colorado for taking anabolic steroids, although it accepted the explanation that she acted innocently.

The Spanish Athletic Federation pleaded that she took the drug to mend a hairline fracture of a finger, not to improve her performance. The IAAF was "fully satisfied" that was the case when Colorado, a 400-meter hurdler, failed a doping test during the world championships in the Netherlands last August. But, it said, "Under the rules, there can be no dispensation for any athlete who has been given forbidden drugs."

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The Spanish Athletic Federation pleaded that she took the drug to mend a hairline fracture of a finger, not to improve her performance. The IAAF was "fully satisfied" that was the case when Colorado, a 400-meter hurdler, failed a doping test during the world championships in the Netherlands last August. But, it said, "Under the rules, there can be no dispensation for any athlete who has been given forbidden drugs."

IAAF Bars Spaniard After Doping Test
The International Amateur Athletic Federation has placed an 18-month ban on Spain's Rosa Colorado for taking anabolic steroids, although it accepted the explanation that she acted innocently.

NFL Standings

score came with 6:31 to play in a 48-yard field goal by Pat.

AF Bars Spaniard

ater Doping Test

The Associated Press

LONDON — The International Amateur Athletic Federation has issued an 18-month ban on the Spanish athlete Francisco Ferraz after he tested positive for steroid hormones, although it accepted the explanation that she had been given the drug by a doctor.

The Spanish Athletic Federation said that she took the drug to deal with a hairline fracture of a hip in order to improve her performance.

The IAAF was "fully satisfied" that was the case when Ferraz, a 400-meter hurdler, failed a doping test during the world championships in the Netherlands last August. But, it said, "Under rules, there can be no dispensation for any athlete who has been given forbidden drugs."

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	Diff.	Streak	Color	Logo
Buffalo	6	2	0	.750	171	121	+50	W3	Blue	Logo
New England	5	3	0	.625	150	130	+20	W1	Blue	Logo
Baltimore	4	4	0	.500	143	139	+4	W1	Blue	Logo
Atlanta	4	4	0	.500	132	141	-9	L1	Blue	Logo
N.Y. Jets	4	4	0	.500	131	178	-47	L1	Blue	Logo
Cleveland	3	5	0	.429	174	189	-15	L1	Blue	Logo
Houston	3	5	0	.429	152	178	-26	L1	Blue	Logo
Pittsburgh	3	5	0	.429	154	172	-18	L1	Blue	Logo
Cincinnati	3	5	0	.429	111	178	-67	L1	Blue	Logo
San Diego	3	5	0	.429	201	170	+31	W1	Blue	Logo
Oakland	3	5	0	.429	215	192	+23	W1	Blue	Logo
Denver	4	4	0	.500	144	165	-21	W1	Blue	Logo
Kansas City	4	4	0	.500	145	139	+6	W1	Blue	Logo
Seattle	4	4	0	.500	142	171	-29	L1	Blue	Logo

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	Diff.	Streak	Color	Logo
Philadelphia	7	1	0	.875	207	94	+113	W3	Blue	Logo
San Francisco	5	3	0	.625	220	133	+87	W1	Blue	Logo
Los Angeles	5	3	0	.625	197	157	+40	W1	Blue	Logo
Washington	3	5	0	.429	123	120	+3	W1	Blue	Logo
N.Y. Giants	1	7	0	.125	107	167	-60	L1	Blue	Logo
Green Bay	3	5	0	.429	193	173	+20	W1	Blue	Logo
Chicago	3	4	1	.438	112	132	-20	L1	Blue	Logo
Temper Bay	3	5	0	.429	113	132	-19	L1	Blue	Logo
Minnesota	3	5	0	.429	101	117	-16	L1	Blue	Logo

Monday's Results

New York Jets 17, Miami 14

Riding 'Last Metro' With Truffaut

'I Remember in School One Morning in 1942 or 1943. . .'

voice. She starred most recently the 1978 film comedy "Sexual" as a leading lady on her honeymoon. Rickman's son Paul Kautner, 38, who earned the 1960s from the Haightbury hippie community into musical stardom with the Jefferson plane, is hospitalized in Los Angeles in serious condition from cerebral hemorrhage. Kautner being tested to determine whether he may undergo brain surgery. spokeswoman for the actress, Mimi Fung, the actress, has been leased from Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City where she has been taken after suffering a carriage. The 34-year-old Clayburgh, married to David R. Clayburgh, married to David R. Clayburgh, was in her fourth month of pregnancy. Miss Clayburgh had been scheduled to wed Washington actor John Wood Jr. in "First Monday in October," comedy about the first inauguration of the United States Supreme Court. Shooting has been postponed for two weeks.

K correspondent David Schiller



burgh, the actress, has been leased from Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City where she has been taken after suffering a heart attack. The 34-year-old actress

correspondent David Brinkley, recuperating after gall bladder surgery. He expects to be back work in time for his election-night anchor duties.

Soviet physicist Andrei Sakharov, exiled within the Soviet Union because of his activities on behalf of human rights there, has been named 1980 Humanist of the Year by the American Humanist Association. The association said

award will be presented in situ-
tia to Sakharov at the associa-
tional conference in Cologne
Office, on Saturday. Sakharov,
winner of the Nobel Peace Prize
1975, was arrested in Moscow
Jan. 22 and exiled to the town
Gorki, east of Moscow.
A street in the Ukrainian town

Novosmetska has been named a John Reed, the radical Amer author of "Ten Days that Sh the World," who is buried in Kremlin wall.

—SAMUEL JUST

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